INSURANCE
No business has thrived like insurance during last 10 years.
16

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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INSURANCE
Indian companies are able to absorb double and treble the business of 1929.
16

VOL. XVIII NO. 237— BOMBAY TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA

BOMBAY PIECE-GOODS MERCHANTS STAND BY COUNTRY

"IN NO MOOD TO TRADE WITH BRITAIN"

Mulji Jetha Market Hartal To Continue

"NO NEW PURCHASES OF FOREIGN CLOTH"

The hall of the Native Piece-Goods Merchants' Association in the Mulji Jetha cloth Market was packed its utmost capacity on Monday afternoon by the Indian merchants dealing in foreign cloth who mustered strong to rescind the resolution of the 13th instant which was to open the shops again and to do away with the hartal. Lively interest prevailed among the merchants assembled in the meeting and their tenor all throughout showed that they were in no mood to reopen transactions with Britain again.

NO MOOD TO TRADE WITH BRITAIN.

Mr. Dharamsey Morarji presided. The president did not make any lengthy speech but called upon Mr. Mathradas Doongersy to move the resolution. Mr. Mathradas moved: Whereas after the resolution of the 13th instant was passed new circumstances have arisen which have made the condition of the dealers in foreign goods worse: this meeting therefore resolves: that (1) The said resolution of the 13th instant be rescinded and hartal be continued from this date. (2) Reaffirms the resolution passed previously not to import foreign cloth and further resolves that any member found importing or buying new foreign cloth would be fined Rs. 101 per package and any member or merchant giving information in regard to any such breach would be given fifty per cent of the fine. (3) The meeting appoints the following committee to consider the question of hartal. The committee is empowered to co-opt members and to report within one month. The report will be considered by the general meeting whose decision will be final. (4) The Managing Committee is requested to call the general meeting of the Association after the report is ready.

Mr. Lalubhai Tricumdas seconded the resolution.

Mr. Dwarkadas Jairamdas in supporting the resolution emphasised that the agents in India of the Piece Goods Merchants in England and the British Government should be once and for all impressed that the piece goods merchants are in no way in the mood to continue business until tranquility prevailed in India.

ONLY ONE DISSENTIENT.

Mr. Vithaldas Bhagwandas, a merchant, asked as to what fine they proposed to inflict upon those people who sold foreign cloth during the period of hartal.

The president said if anybody moved an amendment he had not the least objection to put it to vote. As no body got up, the president remarked that if any such situation arose, they could consider it later on. He however left it to the good sense of the merchants not to sell goods when they were on hartal.

Before putting the resolution to the vote the president urged the members to think seriously as to what they were doing. It was no use passing the resolution and again to rescind it. That would not be creditable to the good name of the association. He then put the resolution to the vote and declared it carried. Only one voted against it.

The following resolutions was passed on the 13th instant:.

(1) After registering our protest of the repressive policy of Government, we had a prolonged Hartal as per our resolution of 24th July. Since then, although the merchants observed pro-longed strike, and on several occasions emphatically declared their repeated protests against repression and asked Government to accept the national demands, the Government have not eased the situation, on the other hand they have created an extremely grave state of affairs for the mercantile world and to-day's meeting views it with grave forebodings.

(2) As the Dewali festival is approaching, this meeting permits the members to open their shops to enable them to dispose of their stocks.

(3) This meeting gives the fullest support of the Association to the demands of the Indian National Congress and confirms its resolve not to make any new purchases as per resolution of 21st May 1930, and enjoins the members not to buy any foreign cloth in strict conformity with that resolution. If any member buys foreign cloth in contravention of that resolution, he will have to pay a penalty of Rs. 101 per package of which 50 per cent will go to the informant.

(4) All arrangements about the above matters are left to the managing committee for it to do the necessary from time to time.

"LEST WE FORGET"

Pt. Jawaharlal's Appeal To Merchants

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has issued a statement on the boycott of foreign cloth in the course of which he states:—

Nothing has been more remarkable during the past few months than the success of the boycott of foreign cloth. This success has been primarily due to the response of the Indian public. It has also been due to the cooperation of the merchants all over India and I should like to express my appreciation of their patriotic efforts in this behalf. Recently it has been pointed out by some of these merchants that they had suffered considerable loss and they have asked for permission to sell the old stocks of foreign cloth with them. In some places local Congress office-bearers have entered into some kind of compromise for fixed periods. I should like to point out to all Congress Committees, Congress Office-bearers, merchants and the public generally that it would be exceedingly harmful to the interest of our country if this boycott were slackened in the least at this stage. Everybody knows what is happening in India to-day. From day to day new Ordinances come and thousands are arrested. Only two days ago a great offensive was launched by the British Government on the Bombay Congress. It is incumbent on us at this present moment to stiffen our boycott and to make it complete. On no account must there be the slightest slackening. No Congress office-bear-

(Continued in Column 4.)

USE AND BUY KHADDAR

—:o:—

Kasturba's New Year's Message

Shrimati Kasturba Gandhi has issued the following New Year's message to the public:—

To liberate Mother India, her sons and daughters have commenced a great sacrifice for gaining independence; and to reap the fruit of that great sacrifice immediately, on the auspicious morn of the New Year's Day, all India should pray to God, in every religious abode or at any convenient place. On the New Year's Day we must take a solemn vow to hang a Khaddar 'toran' on the lintel at the main entrance of our residence, and hoist a national tri-coloured flag. As a good oman on the New Year's Day, I request everybody to take to Khaddar and buy it as much as one's purse will allow.

JAWAHARLAL AND CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

—:o:—

Approves Of Bombay Youths' Manifesto

HIS MESSAGE TO WORKING CLASS

(From A Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, Oct. 19.

In connection with the Manifesto recently issued by the Bombay Youth League and Swatantra Bharat Sabha demanding an economic programme and the agitation of the election of a national constitutional assembly, a prominent member of the Swatantra Bharat Sabha interviewed Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru yesterday.

SUPPORT FOR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY.

Pandit Jawaharlal read the manifesto carefully and said as far as he was personally concerned he wholeheartedly endorsed the programme laid down in it. He was confident that there would be many Congressmen who would endorse it Panditji also asserted that there was no way out of the present struggle except either by a compromise with foreign imperialism or by agitation for the election of a National Constituent Assembly as suggested in the manifesto.

With reference to the letter by the President of the Girni Kamgar Union to him as President of the Indian National Congress Panditji regretted that there was no possibility of holding immediately meeting of the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress to consider the proposals made therein. He however, conveyed the following messages to the workers of Bombay:—

"The workers should organise themselves in their organisations and at the same time help the Congress for fighting for complete Independence of India. To oppose the Congress at the present juncture would be nothing else than to help the British Government in putting down the present movement. The workers should stick to their economic programme and demand their rights."

Referring to the invitation extended to the Panditji by the Swatantra Bharat Sabha, and G. K. U. he smilingly said, "Oh! But, I do not know whether I will be allowed to reach Bombay!"

PANDIT JAWAHARLAL'S TRIAL

—:o:—

NO DATE YET FIXED

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 20.

No date has been fixed for the trial of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. It is expected that it will take place soon after Divali.—A. P.

DIMINISHING BRITISH EXPORTS TO INDIA

—:o:—

Drop Of £ 16 Millions In September Compared To January

From Our Special Correspondent.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

British piecegoods export last January came to 313,183,000 square yards and in September to 142,716,700 Square Yards.

Iron and steel 351,846 and 200,280 tons. The total exports amounted to £58,262,478 and £42,740,637 respectively.

POET TAGORE'S CONDITION SERIOUS

—:o:—

He Wants Absolute Rest.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

New Haven.—Doctor H. M. Marvin states: "It is imperative that Dr. Tagore is placed immediately in a position where he can secure the type of rest he needs." Dr. Marvin adds that he has under-stated rather than over-stated the seriousness of the situation.—Reuter.

ONLY 40 PERSONS NOW MISSING

—:o:—

In Wuchow Restaurant Fire

LONDON, Oct. 20.

Wuchow.—Forty persons are missing as a result of the fire in a floating Chinese restaurant moored in the river here. The fire rapidly spread to other craft and thirty junks and sampans were destroyed. Hundreds of people jumped out of the blazing craft and either swam ashore or were picked up by launches.—Reuter.

SEQUEL TO PRINCIPAL'S BAN ON GANDHI CAPS

—:o:—

Non-Catholic College Students' Strike

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Oct. 20.

A Mangalore message says that non-Catholic students belonging to College classes of St. Aloysius College struck work on Friday protesting against the Principal's refusal to admit Gandhi-cap wearers on the occasion of the Governor's visit.

(Continued From Column 2.)

er or Committee has any right or authority to enter into a compromise on this subject. The boycott of foreign cloth is indeed so important that it is better for other Congress activities to suffer but this must be kept in the forefront. I have no doubt that when our friends, the merchants realise the critical situation in which we are placed to-day they will give us the same co-operation which they have done. The public, I feel certain, will stick to its resolve to boycott foreign cloth whatever the consequences. In particular I appeal to the merchants of the great importing centres of Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta, Amritsar, Karachi and Cawnpore.—"Leader."

DICTATOR ASSAULTED BY MERCHANTS

—:o:—

Stones Thrown At Picketers

POLICE DO NOT INTERFERE

(From A Correspondent.)

MALKAPUR, Oct. 19.

Yesterday being a bazar day strong pickets were kept to picket—the cracker shops. Owing to picketing there was absolutely no sale and have some shop-keepers were much excited. Even at times stones were hurled at picketers. In spite of the great provocation all things were going on peacefully upto 3 p. m. At 3 p. m. all of a sudden one of the merchants dashed out of the shop and assaulted Keshao Sorojee the Dictator and Rajabhau the Secretary who were controlling the situation from the morning. Under the nose of the police blows after blows were given to them. The mob was much excited but both prevailed upon the mob to keep to non-violence till the end of the picketing. Great excitement prevails in the town and the social boycott has been declared upon the offending merchant.

PICKETING AT THE GOLDEN TEMPLE

—:o:—

Sikh Ladies' Decision

AMRITSAR, Oct. 17.

The Amritsar correspondent of the "Tribune wires:—

A huge Sikh Diwan was held in Guru Ka Bagh last night under the auspices of the local Sikh Ladies Association. Speeches were made by Shartmati Kartar Kaur and her co-workers.

"YOU REPRESENT INDIA OF TO-DAY."

Civic Tribute to Pt. Jawaharlal.

Just before his arrest, Pandit Jawaharlal was the recipient of a civic address from Lucknow Municipality. The Chairman, Chaudhri Khaliq-uz-Zaman, read out the address All Municipal Councillors standing. The address was presented in a silver casket and read inter alia as follows:—

'Apart from being the President of the great institution, the Indian National Congress, you represent the soul of young India and your services to the cause of the freedom of the Motherland shall always inspire and guide the heart of future generations. Being a worthy son of a worthy father your selfless devotion and inspiring courage have introduced a new phase of life in the country. We feel we are only anticipating the historian of the future when we say that since your entry into the political arena you have not only raised the standard of sacrifice and devotion but have also inspired a higher ideal and instilled a new soul in the country. Brave as a soldier and obedient as a lieutenant, you have also proved yourself a capable statesman and an able leader. There can be no doubt in that you represent the India of to-day and we are all proud of you.

MADRAS BUCKET SHOP RAIDED

MADRAS, Oct. 20.

For the second time since the passing of the Bucket Shop Act the police raided a house in Triplicane the residence of a man named Krishnarao who it is alleged was conducting a bucket shop, in the premises.

The police seized betting records relating to the Colombo races run last Saturday and some cash. Six other persons found in the premises were also arrested. All have been released on bail.—A. P.

KERALA CONGRESS OFFICE RAIDED

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALICUT, Oct. 20.

Police raided yesterday Kerala Congress Committee Office and arrested twelve volunteers including the captain. Ten volunteers were also arrested for picketing a toddy shop and breaking salt law but subsequently released.

LATHI BLOWS RAINED ON SPEAKERS

Congress Meeting In City Dispersed By Police

BHUMGARA & 15 OTHERS ARRESTED

Repeated lathi charges were made to break up a Congress meeting held on the Chaupaty Sea Face on Monday evening to congratulate Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on his recent arrest. Four sergeants and about a hundred lathi policemen kept on chasing crowds injuring about 15 persons, three of whom were seriously injured.

BHUMGARA AND 15 OTHERS ARRESTED.

The lathis did not scare away the speakers who rose one after another to address the meeting. A tall sergeant held the speakers by the collar and pushed them down on the ground. In this manner 15 persons were arrested which included Sjt. Bhumgara, the G. O. C. of Congress Volunteers, and Sjt. Abdul Gafoor Haji Hameed, Vice-President of the newly formed "War Council".

"UP WITH NATIONAL FLAG."

The police after dispersing the meeting retired, but again people collected and held another meeting. As soon as the police came to know of this, they again appeared in large numbers and made another lathi charge on the meeting. One sergeant removed the National Flag and used the pole as a weapon to strike the people with. This was resented by the people and a small boy shouted: "Up up with the National Flag and Down down with the Union Jack."

BOY CHASED BY SERGEANT.

The little boy was chased and assaulted by the sergeant. Excitement was at the highest pitch and many persons who had come to Chowpaty merely to take a stroll and enjoy the evening breeze got mixed with the crowd and received lathi beating.

MILL-OWNER ARRESTED AND LET OFF.

A prominent Gujarati mill-owner who was in his motor car which was parked by the side of the road at Chowpaty was arrested, but later on when his identity was revealed, he was let off.

A remarkable feature of the meeting was that about a hundred women who were sitting on the beach stuck to their post unruffled by the lathi charges. One lady who was on the platform snatched a hunter from a sergeant's hand when he was about to deal a blow with it to a volunteer.

The meeting was announced by a curious method which has become a medium of publicity for Congress purposes. In the evening in many streets there were writings in chalk announcing that a meeting would be held at Chowpaty under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, and that Miss Somji, the new "War Council" President, would address it.

Arrangements for the meeting at Chowpaty were perfect. A platform was raised in the middle and a portion of the Sea Face was illuminated by kitson lights. The police did not even give a hint that the meeting was going to be dispersed and arrived on the scene exactly at 6-30 p.m.

SEVERAL THOUSAND MUSTER.

Several thousand people had gathered round the platform including ladies. On the platform were a number of people including Sjt. Bhumgara and Sjt. Abdul Gafoor Haji Hameed.

The police party consisting of about 100 'lathis' constables and headed by Superintendent Guider, Inspector Bailey and about half dozen sergeants stood by the roadside in front of the Wilson College for some time. After a few minutes Mr. Guider accompanied by the officers made their way through the crowd towards the platform. Superintendent Guider then warned those who were on the platform not to hold the meeting.

A YOUNG ORATOR.

No sooner the warning was given then a young speaker got up on the platform and began to address the gathering saying that they would not be bullied into submission. This was greeted by the public with loud cheering and cries of "Inquilab Zindabad." Thereupon a tall sergeant mounted the platform and holding the speaker by the collar pushed him down. Three or four other persons promptly got up one after another to address the meeting and were similarly treated.

'LATHI' BLOWS RAINED ON SPEAKERS.

The entire gathering on the platform then got up and inspite of the presence of the police addressed the meeting. At this the police replied with a 'lathi' charge. In spite of the 'lathi' blows Mr. Bhumgara and the other speakers did not move an inch from their posts until they were finally arrested and marched off to the police station. In the meanwhile the rest of the sergeants set upon crowds on the Sea-face and chased away some people to a consderable distance.

MEETING HELD AGAIN.

The excitement was very great when a sergeant pulled down the national flag hoisted on the platform and when some people cried 'shame" at the sergeant he rushed at them and assaulted them with the flag staff. All the kitson lights were removed and part of the dais was pulled down by the sergeants. The police then retired. Soon afterwards, however, the people collected again and held a meeting.

Sjt. Babrekar, a pleader, addressing the gathering said that the Congress movement could not be put down by any number of arrests. It was not the people who were breaking the laws but the Government in order to crush the movement had broken their own laws.

CONTINUE THE STRUGGLE.

Miss Krishnakumari Sirdesai also addressed the meeting exhorting the people to continue the present struggle for freedom. In the meantime the police arrived again and made another 'lathi' charge on those present at the meeting. Three persons were arrested.

The casualties were about 15

(Continued on page 3.)

NEW "WAR COUNCIL" PRESIDENT

—:o:—

Miss Soofia Somji Appointed

BOMBAY, Monday.

Consequent on the arrest of Haji Noor Mahomed Ahmed, Miss Soofia Somji has been nominated as the new President of the "War Council.

The other members of the "War Council" are:—

Mr. Abdul Gafur Haji Hamid, (Secretary):

Mr. Kasamali Mohamedali, (Editor of the "Congress Bulletin");

Mr. Mohamed Abdulrehman.

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

for First Sixteen Words and

ONE ANNA

For each Additional Word.
Terms:—CASH with Order.

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The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. ....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle", to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—Two B.Com's in well-established Cotton Firm to work as Apprentices for one year and if approved to be engaged as Assistants in the Firm. Gujarati knowing applicants will be specially preferred. Apply with testimonials regarding character and family to Box No. 373, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 1857

WANTED SEVERAL ORGANISING Managers on a salary of Rs. 100 per month to distribute loans in Mofussil according to Loan Scheme of the Bank. More than Rs. 1,00,000 (One Lakh) have been invested during the last few months. Only the selected candidates shall get the full particulars. No personal interview will be allowed before selection. Application stating qualifications and age should be forwarded to the Calcutta office of the Bank The MIDLAND BANK (INDIA) LTD., 8, Canning Street, Calcutta.
A

Profession.

PROF MAYO will tell you your past, present and future. Your difficulties and their remedies. Dinshaw Villa, Laburnum Road, opposite Hughes Road, Bombay.
P R3452

N. PURUSHOTTAM, original Bombay Fortune-teller and Evil Counteracter, has retired and is observing silence for further progress. He will however help all through the post as usual if addressed with a reply envelop to N PURUSHOTTAM, Natu's Hanuman Temple, Baroda.
(P)

Trade Announcement.

ENCOURAGE COTTAGE INDUSTRY by buying Shudh and cheap KHADI from Nandlal Ramdas, 7 Mantri Bhuvan, Opposite Victoria Mills, Gamdevi Road, Bombay 7. Agents also wanted.
T R3477

Educational

WANTED—STUDENTS for Accountancy, Secretarial Practice, Shorthand, Typing. For full particulars, apply PRINCIPAL, GREGG COLLEGE, Ahmedabad.
E 1781

Medical.

WANTED.
Ladies and Gentlemen to patronise genuine and reliable Indian-made medicines for whooping-cough, cholera, womb complaints, etc., cure guaranteed. Herbal Pain Balm a speciality. Catalogue free on application.
Dr. H. DASAR, B.A., M.T.Sc.,
Neo Siddha Valdyasala,
Dasarpuram,
Tinnanur.
R3491

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THE BHARAT SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY LTD.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 25th day of October to SATURDAY, the 8th November, 1930, both days inclusive.
Bombay, 13th October, 1930
1356

WANTED.

A DRILLER for the Agricultural Department to work chiefly in alluvial areas in the Punjab, but with experience in Rock-drilling also. Applications stating age, experience, qualifications and minimum salary required to be sent to the 2nd Agricultural Engineer to Government Punjab, Lyallpur, not later than 3rd November, 1930.

Applicants should state the makes of drilling machines with which they are familiar and the greatest depth of bore they have sunk.

The appointment will be for one year in the first instance. Candidates may be called upon to present themselves before a Selection Committee at their own expense.
1854

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. PEER ABDULKADAR PEER DADAMIYA, of Bombay, Attar Gully, hath agreed to sell to my client the property described in the schedule hereunder written, free from all incumbrances whatsoever.

All persons having or claiming to have any right, title, interest, or estate in the said piece of land or the structures thereon, or any portion thereof, by way of bequest, charge, easement, exchange, gift, charity, inheritance, lease, lien, maintenance, mortgage, purchase, partnership, share, trust, wahiwat or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office in "Vasant Niwas" Building at Andheri, Bombay Suburban District, within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed at the expiry of the said period without reference to any such claim or claims, and the same, if any, will be deemed and considered to have been knowingly waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land situate in "Dawood Bag", at Andheri, Taluka South Salsette, Bombay Suburban District, admeasuring 334 square yards, bearing Survey Number 6, Plot Number 5 A and which piece of land is now entered in the Record of Rights of Andheri as bearing Non-Agricultural Survey Number, and which is bounded as follows: that is on the North by the property of Mr. Mukund Sadashiv Patil, on the South by the private road of the scheme, on the East by the property of Mr. Fazalbhoy Allarakhia, and on the West by the property of Mr. Moreshwar Keroo Patil.

Dated this 19th day of October, 1930.

GAJANAN SADASHIV PATIL,
Advocate, High Court.
1853

Auction Sales.

Messrs. VORA & Co
AUCTIONEERS.
62, Medows Street, Fort.
Tel. No. 22064.

Auction sale TO-DAY (TUESDAY) the 21st inst. at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) of very valuable teak and blackwood furniture, fire proof safe Gramophone Records, Chesterfield Suits, Dressing Chest of Drawers Fancy Almyrahs, Dining table and chairs, Jacobean and plain teapoy side board, silver show cases, Reclining sofa, glassware, crockery etc., etc., at Sandhurst Road, Hira House, Parekh Wadi near Vanita Vishram, opp. Prathna Samaj.

The above is on view and catalogues are ready.

VORA AND CO.

Amusements.

PATHE CINEMA.

DAILY 6-30 & 10 P. M. MATINEE Saturday, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday 4 P. M.

OUR GREAT DIVALI HOLIDAYS PROGRAMME.

Her Family or her Husband—Which is a Wife's Greater Loyalty.

Should a Wife give up Her family for her Husband?

What is the Greatest Virtue of a Wife?

See and hear all these Answered in this Greatest of all Talkies.

100% TALKING SINGING

Richard Barthelmess in DRAG

With Alice Day - Lila Lee Also
Pathe Super Gazette and Two-Reel Talking Comedy
The Finest Programme at the Finest Theatre in BOMBAY.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

THREE SHOWS TO-DAY AT 4 6-30 AND 10 P. M.

THROBBING, HUMAN STORY THAT WRITES IN GIANT LETTERS A MIGHTY MESSAGE TO THE WORLD.

E. A. DUPONT'S MASTERPIECE

White City

THE BIG SHOW CLARE ROAD
BYCULLA BRIDGE—BYCULLA—
COMMENCING
WEDNESDAY, 22nd OCT. 1930
in all its
GLORIOUS SPLENDOUR and MAGNIFICENCE SENSATIONAL
FREE ATTRACTIONS
1001 NIGHTLY AND NEW ATTRACTIONS AND SIDE SHOWS 1001
Admission to Grounds Ans. 2
Nightly at 6 P. M.

Amusements.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

TO-DAY AT 3, 5, 7, 9 AND 11 P. M.
The Ace of KRISHNA Picture

YASMINA YASMINA

Directed by PROFULLA GHOSE
Picturized by GORDHANDAS PATEL.
From the Photo-play by R. K. Lele, B.A. (Hons.) LL.B.
featuring:
RAMPYARI, HYDERSHAH, PEHLWAN AND AKAB SANDOW.
SEE HOW
The two Lovers groped the way through darkness on to Light—and on to LOVER'S PARADISE

EMPIRE THEATRE
4-30, 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
The Irresistible Comedy Pair
WALLACE BEERY
RAYMOND HATTON.
IN
PARTNERS in CRIME

Beery takes the part of a dud detective and Hatton plays dual roles; those of a newspaper reporter and of a savage gang leader. The story furnishes plenty of laughs and Beery and Hatton make the most of the comedy possibilities.

AND
UNIVERSAL SERIAL.
TARZAN THE TIGER
Episodes 11 and 12.

EMPRESS THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Here's the Laugh of your Life
THE
COHENS and KELLYS in SCOTLAND
featuring
CHARLIE MURRAY
GEORGE SIDNEY.

Come and see the hilarious complication when Cohen tries to put one over Kelly, and when a shrewd Scotchman tries to put one over both.
IT'S A SCREAM.

COMMENCING 25TH SATURDAY.
Bach-i-Sakka
featuring
MASTER VITHAL
with
Miss GOHAR & MAZHAR.
Director, Mr. GIDWANI.

When the weak suffer at the hands of the tyrant and send out a muffled cry from their hearts the heavens send out a Saviour.

SEE REMARKABLE DANCE SCENE.

IMPERIAL CINEMA
Lamington Road.

RIALTO CINEMA
Daily at 4, 6-15, 8-15 & 10-15 P.M.

THE CAPITOL
To-day at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Reduced Prices to 4 O'c Show

LORD BYRON OF BROADWAY
Song Hits! Technicolour!

Coming Shortly
at
Cinema Majestic
A
super story of the bleeding wounds lying undressed in the hearts of down-trodden humanity.
ROYAL RIVALS
featuring
the two unique gems of the Indian screen
ERMELINE & JAL
supported by
Yakub, Yusuf, Bansha, Vamanrao, Rajkumari.
ROYAL RIVALS
Watch for the Date.
COMING AT
CINEMA MAJESTIC

VICTORIA OWNER FINED FOR WORKING UNFIT ANIMAL.

—:o:—

Allegation Against B. S. P. C. A. Agent.

At the Girgaum Police Court before Mr. E. R. Hirjibehedin, Honorary Presidency Magistrate, one Gulabchand Fatechand was charged with permitting an unfit animal to be employed for work.

Dr. Date, Chief Inspector, B.S.P.C.A., prosecuted, and the accused was defended by Mr. I. S. Hajl and Mr. Kamlekar, Advocate.

The prosecution case was that, on the 21st August last, B.S.P.C.A. Agent No. 39 found a lame horse harnessed to a hack victoria. He arrested the driver and later on the accused who is the owner of the victoria was also arrested and charged.

The accused pleaded not guilty His defence was that the horse was not lame and that the Agent had him charged because he refused to pay any money to the Agent. His other contention was that Agent No. 39 was in the habit of receiving money from other victoria-owners the consideration being that he was not to arrest their horses. The accused had called Dr. Moheyddin, Professor Veterinary College to prove that on the day in question the horse was not lame. He also produced witnesses to prove that Agent No. 39 used to receive money from them for not arresting their horses. The books of accounts were produced by different witnesses containing the entries regarding the money alleged to have been paid by them to Agent No. 39.

In delivering judgment the Court observed that the main issue for decision was whether the horse was lame or not. The court was of opinion that the evidence regarding the payments of money made to Agent No. 39 was not relevant in this enquiry. On the evidence the accused was found guilty of having permitted an unfit animal to be employed for labour, and he was fined Rs. 10. The books of accounts produced as exhibits were ordered to be forwarded to the Commissioner of Police through the Chief Presidency Magistrate for proper action against Agent No. 39.

CO-OPERATION IN AHMEDNAGAR.

—:o:—

Another Branch To Be Started.

(From A Correspondent).
AHMEDNAGAR, Oct. 18.

The Annual general meeting of the societies working under the Shevgaon Branch of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank was held at Shevgaon on Friday when Mr. G. K. Devadhar, President of the Servants of India Society and a Director of the Bank presided. Mr. D. A. Shah Assistant Registrar, Co-operative societies, and Mr. Dhaneshwar, Secretary of the Local Institute and other officials and non-officials were present. Representatives of about 20 societies attended the meeting.

One of the interesting problems in regard to the working of co-operative organisations in this district is the frequency of famine and lack of any definite cycle with regard to failure of rains. It was specially to further study this aspect of the problem that Mr. Devadhar came to Shevgaon. The Branch annual report for the year 1929-30 was presented by Mr. Gaitonde, Senior Inspector, which showed progressive working of the Branch during the last two years both in deposit and lending business. With the advent of the Branch in this area, the overdues with societies showed gradual decrease while finance for current agriculture and for land improvement and advances against agricultural produce showed steady progress. The Branch has maintained adequate and systematic supervision and provided necessary personal touch and guidance to the affiliated societies which is a distinct advantage secured by the opening of Branches in the interior.

ANOTHER BRANCH AT AHMEDNAGAR.

A new representative Advisory Committee was elected and several resolutions were adopted as recommended by the Advisory Committee. There was an important demand made by a resolution adopted by the Advisory Committee and universally supported by the general meeting to start a new Branch at Ahmednagar, which is centrally situated for four Talukas at present served by the Shevgaon Branch which is comparatively in a corner, with a view to securing better facilities and curtailing the distance between the Branch and furthermost Society which was about 90 miles. Another resolution suggested better and larger provision of long-term finance for land improvement and redemption of old debts bearing a higher rate of interest.

A third resolution requested the Local Boards and Municipalities to keep their savings as deposits earning interest with this Bank, and its Branches. Suitable and adequate provision for the purchase of agricultural requisites and sale of agricultural produce and advances against these formed the subject matter of discussion of an important resolution. Complaints were voiced of the delays that take place in the execution of arbitration awards, and it was resolved that the Registrar be requested to move Government for securing prompt execution of these awards through their Revenue officials. Mr. Shah explained the difficulties in advancing long-term loans for land improvement or debt redemption at a low rate of interest which was demanded generally by the people.

Mr. Devadhar in his closing remarks advised the members to be thrifty and punctual in their repayments and to preserve their credit which was a far better and a greater asset in all co-operative dealings.

The Indian mill-made cloth and products of the Weavers' Society were prominently exhibited at the meeting.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

Reception to Mrs. Besant and Mr. Jinarajadasa, Blavatsky Lodge, 6-15 p.m.

Divali Hindu Holiday: Banks closed.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.

8-0 A.M. Indian Gramophone Records.

12-0 Noon Indian Gramophone records.

7-0 P.M. Prof. B R Deodhar's Indian Orchestra.

BOMBAY COTTON BROKERS' ASSOCIATION LTD.

The Managing Committee of the Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association Ltd., have resolved to keep the forward cotton market closed to-day (Wednesday) for the Muhurt Transactions but to keep open from 12 noon to 3 p.m. only instead of 12 noon to the whole night as previously notified.

HINDUSTANI MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

The Managing Committee of the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association held on Sunday (the 19th instant) confirmed the three resolutions passed by the Committee of Mahamandal and other mercantile Associations on 9-10-30 regarding the proposed changes in presentation, payment and holidays of Hundies and the same will come into force from Kartik Sudi (1st Wednesday, 22nd instant.)

RECEPTION TO DR. BESANT AND MR. C. JINARAJADASA.

On behalf of the Theosophical Society, there will be a Reception Gathering at Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge Chowpatty, to-day (Tuesday) at 6-15 P.M. (S.T.) to welcome Dr. Annie Besant and Mr. C. Jinarajadasa from their recent tour in England and America.

RELIGIOUS CLASSES.

Swami Vishwananda of Sri Ramkrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on the BHAGVAD GITA at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, on Wednesday at 6-30 P.M. (S T)

CHIKITSAK SAMOOHA.

The 11th Annual General meeting of the Chikitsak Samooha, will be held at 3-40 P.M. (S T) on Sunday, (2nd prox.) in the premises of the Samooha, 677, Girgaon Road, Bombay.

COMMERCE GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION.

A Social Meeting will be held to-day (Tuesday) from 6-30 p.m. onwards. Musical entertainment will be provided and refreshments served at 7-15 p.m.

STOP PRESS.

PANDIT MOTILAL ADVISED TO COME TO BOMBAY.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 20.

Dr. Jivraj Mehta of Bombay and Dr. M. Atal have issued a statement regarding Pandit Motilal Nehru's health, in the course of which they say: "We examined Pandit Motilal Nehru this morning and found him much exhausted. This may be due partly to the long journey from Mussoorie and partly perhaps to the arrest of Pandit Jawaharlal yesterday evening just outside the gate of Anand Bhawan, without his being given an opportunity to meet his relations.

During his stay at Mussoorie Panditji lost 7 lbs. in weight. His weight this morning being 128 lbs. His blood pressure was 128 m m of mercury systoliv and 75 m m diastolic.

We find Pandit Motilalji is suffering from fibrosis of right lung, with slight dilation of heart and general weakness. He is advised complete rest from work. Some walking exercise, under due precautions, however, is permitted. For further pathological and X-ray examinations he is advised to go to Bombay as soon as strong enough to undertake the journey."—A. P.

31 PICKETERS ARRESTED AT PESHAWAR.

PESHAWAR, Oct. 20.

Just before the arrival of the Up Calcutta Mail a country-made bomb exploded between Nasirpur and Peshawar City Railway Stations. No damage was caused except that two pegs of the permanent way became unfixed.

Picketing was continued at Peshawar throughout the day, resulting in 31 arrests. Fearing a breach of the peace the police broke up the demonstrations connected with picketing and closed the Kissakhani Bazaar, after which quiet was restored. Police are patrolling the area.

Picketers recently arrested have been sentenced by the City Magistrate to-day to six months' rigorous imprisonment under the Picketing Ordinance and one to three years' rigorous imprisonment under Section 40 of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.—A. P.

LATHI BLOWS RAINED ON SPEAKERS

—:o:—

(Continued from page 1.)

and three who were seriously injured were removed to the Congress Free Hospital. The 15 persons arrested at the Chaupaty meeting were: Sjts. Abdul Gafoor Haji Hamid, Vice-President of the new 'War Council," R. J. Bhumgara, G. O. C. of the Congress Volunteers, Natwaralal, his assistant, Jamshed Patel, N. A. Doshi, Thakurdas Pranjivandas, Sunderram Parekh, Shivram, Memon, Sharma, Mahomemd Patel, K. Talpade, Nanabhai Bhagwandas and Menon.

AZAD MAIDAN MEETING.

Trouble was also anticipated at a meeting held at the Azad Maidan under the auspices of the Suburban Youth League. Sergeants and 'lathi' police stood by but did not interfere with the proceedings when it was known that it was not a Congress meeting. Sjts. H. D. Raja and other speakers addressed the gathering on the "Present situation and the duty of the youths".

MR. HAJI NOOR MAHOMED'S ARREST

—:o:—

"Times Of India's" Incorrect Report.

Mr. Haji Ismail Rokadia Secretary of the Halai Memon Dhoka Jamat writes:—

The report appearing in the "Times of India" on Monday morning that Mr. Haji Nur Mohamed Ahmed the president of the War Council was arrested by C.I.D. Inspector Mr. Shirazi on Sunday night while he was coming out of a shop near the Crawford Market is entirely false. The details of Mr. Nur Mohamad's arrest have correctly appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle."

Mr. Nur Mohamed was not arrested while he was coming out of a shop. He was addressing a meeting of the Jamat when the police officers arrived and put him under arrest.

The "Times" report further says that a large number of Muslims gathered on the spot and jeered at the police. It is a libel on the Muslims. The fact it that already a very large number of the members of the Halai Memon Jamat was present and they were joined by many others who hurried to the spot on getting the news. The crowd did not jeer at the police. They only raised cries of "Allaho-Akbar" and other national slogans. If to raise these cries is tantamount to jeering at the police one must pity for the perverted view that the "Times" takes of ordinary incidents.

I am also grieved to note that the Roznama-i-Khilafat has published the same report evidently translated from the "Times". At least this "Muslim" paper ought to have taken the trouble to make proper enquiries.

MR. MULRAJ KURSONDAS CONGRATULATED

—:o:—

A pleasant function took place at the residence of Mulraj Kursondas at Babulnath Road, Bombay, on Sunday evening when a large number of his friends and admirers gathered there to congratulate him on his release.

Congratulatory speeches were made and the gathering lasted till about 11 p.m. The function came to happy termination after little girls had sung "Vande Mataram."

Sjt. Kursondas leaves for Khandala for a few weeks' rest.

KEEP THE FLAG FLYING

—:o:—

Message To National Militia

Mr. N. A. Doshi, Secretary, National Militia, who was arrested last night has given the following message to his comrades:—

"Keep the tri-coloured National Flag flying with the glorious name of National Militia associated with this great struggle for freedom.

"You know that war is waged against the Congress with 'lathis' and arrests of National Militia men.

"My best love to scouts. Keep up your spirit."

PUBLIC MEETING AT LALBAUG.

A public meeting is announced to be held at 6 p.m. to-day (Tuesday) at Lal Maidan, Lalbaug, under the auspices of Bombay Provincial Congress Commitee War Council. Miss Sofia Somji will preside and prominent leaders will address the meeting.

THIRD RAID AT 'F' WARD CONGRESS OFFICE.

At 6 p.m. yesterday two volunteers and the office manager took a 'Rashtriya Zenda' in procession of about two thousand strong to the Congress Committee office.

The police who were taken by surprise at once rushed up to the office and arrested them. They also removed the 'Rastriya Zenda' and two office boards after a vigorous search of half an hour.

The road was full of people and tramway traffic was closed for half an hour. The Mill workers cheered the volunteers who were then taken to the police lock-up.

The office will be open as usual to-day.

KOLABA'S NEW DICTATOR.

Mr. Ramchandra Vinayak Navare has been appointed dictator of the District Congress Committee, Kolaba and Taluka Congress Committee, Alibag from the 16th.

BOMBAY POLITICAL PRISONERS RELEASED.

—:o:—

The following were released from the Rajahmundry Central Jail on 16th inst:—

1. K. R. Chandran, Malabar.
2. Virendra Kumar Upadyaah, Kanduva, C. P.
3. Triveni Singh, Jampur, U. P.
4. Nirnajan Lal, Dehra Dun, U. P.
5. K. M. Menon, Malabar (Ernakulam).
6. Krishnan Nair, Malabar.
7. Sri Narain, Bharatpur.
8. Kishandas, Multan.
9. Tej Bhan, Multan.
10. Vishnu Gopal, Ratnagiri.
11. Arjun Amroti, Bombay.
12. Baluras, Maharastra.
13. Malvani, Bombay.
14. Sonia Patel, Ahmedabad.
15. Vithaldas Kharjandas, Bombay.
16. Doandu Dalano, Bombay.
17. Narain Vishnu Khadekar, Maharastra.

The following were released on 18th inst.:—

1. Chandulal Gopaldas, Ahmedabad; 2. Namdev Dhondu, Bombay; 3. Ramchandra Appaji Nair, Jamkhandi; 4. Thirumal Singh, Shilgadu (Nepal); 5. Vithal Madhumeeral, Bombay.

MULUND VILLAGE CONGRESS COMMITTEE DISSOLVED.

A meeting of the above Committee was held on Monday, and according to the resolution passed therein unanimously, the said Committee has been dissolved as from the said date.

BOMBAY SWADESHI LEAGUE

Seven Swadeshi Exhibitions.

Preparations are in full swing for the opening of seven Swadeshi Exhibitions in the seven wards of the City, by the Bombay Swadeshi League, during the second week of November. As already pointed out these exhibitions are one of the chief means by which the League hopes to carry on an intensive propaganda in favour of Swadeshism. This can only be done by demonstrating to the Bombay Public that all the different things they need in their daily life are manufactured in India and by supplying them with information as to where these are available. It is therefore proposed to arrange seven such exhibitions on the model of an ideal Swadeshi Home. Thus the exhibition will provisionally contain the following eleven sections.—

1. Bedroom.
2. Toilet Room.
3. Dressing Room.
4. Dining Room.
5. Drawing Room.
6. Office Room.
7. Women's Room.
8. Children's Room.
9. Art Gallery.
10. Travel Equipment.
11. Medicine Room.

Each section will be tastefully decorated and nicely arranged to exhibit in the most striking manner the industrial possibilities of India and the practicability of Swadeshism for even the most factidious and luxury loving citizen. Thus for instance the Toilet Room will contain varieties of Indian Soap shaving material, Hair combs and brushes, hair creams and similar articles. The cooperation of all Indian Manufacturers of articles likely to come under any of the Eleven sections is very necessary to make the exhibition a success and to give an impetus to the Swadeshi movement. These manufacturers are therefore requested to communicate immediately with the joint Hon. Secretaries, the Bombay Swadeshi League, Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge Chowpatty, Bombay. A small fee of Rs. 20/ will be charged to exhibit seven sets of one sample in all the exhibitions. The fee will just cover the necessary expenses and will amply repay the manufacturers in the unique and citywide advertisement they will thereby get for their goods.

RAIDS IN SUBURBS.

Dictators Arrested.

The suburban police carried out simultaneously arrests of Congress leaders at Vile Parle, Santa Cruz and Ghatkopar on Monday morning.

Mrs. Kamalabai, the new "Dictator" of the Vile Parle Satyagraha Chhavni, was arrested first. Similarly Sjt. Purshottamdas (Kakubhai) Kanji Karsondas, the "Dictator" of the Santa Cruz Village Congress Committee, and, Sjt. Bhagwandas of the Ghatkopar Congress Committee were arrested at their respective places. Mr. Bhaidas Bhutta was also arrested at Vile Parle.

"DICTATOR" OF G WARD & 60 PERSONS ARRESTED.

—:o:—

Meeting Dispersed.

The first "Dictator" of "G" Ward C. C., Sjt. T. R. Narvane was arrested on Sunday night when he was addressing a meeting on Tilak Maidan. Mr. Karnik, Police Officer, went there with a Police force informed the persons that they were under arrest. Though the audience refused to move and were dispersed by a lathi charge. About 60 persons were arrested.

New "Dictator" For Santa Cruz

—:o:—

Sjt. Purushottam Kanji, the Dictator of the Santa Cruz Village Congress Committee, was arrested on Monday, the 20th inst., and he has nominated Sjt. Chhagenlal Yogi as his successor.

SARASWAT DAY CELEBRATED IN GAMDEVI

—:o:—

The Kanara Saraswat Association celebrated the Saraswat Day on Monday at Gamdevi, although the whole city is in mourning. Only the previous day a Prabhat Pheri was arrested just behind the Colony, and some of the members of the community feared a 'lathi' charge from the Police station nearby. But the presence of a Saraswat Police Inspector who was an honoured guest was a kind of protection to the assembly.

ANDHERI VILLAGE CONGRESS COMMITTEE DISSOLVED.

At a meeting of the managing committee held on Sunday the 19th instant at 9 A.M. the following resolution was passed:—"In view of the present political circumstances it is hereby resolved that the Andheri Village Congress Committee be dissolved from to-day, Sunday the 19th October."

DIPOTSAVI SWADESHI BAZAR.

—:o:—

6-30 p. m. to 8-30 p. m. to-day (Tuesday) Musical Entertainment by wellknown Radio Artist Mr. D. P. Sharma.

The Dipotsavi Swadeshi Bazar was closed yesterday on account of hartal. To-day, being the last day of the Bazar, the Bazar will be opened from 3 p. m. to 10 p. m.

The Art Gallery, which has won the heart of the public, will be opened from 8-30 a. m. to 11 a. m., and in the evening as usual. Admission will be free of charge only for the Art Gallary in the morning.

AYURVEDIC DIWALI CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

A conference of the Vaidyas, Hakims, and other, professing admiration for the Indian systems of medicines was held on the 17th, 18th and 19th of October, in the hall of the Young Men's Hindu Association, under the auspices of the Maharashtra Vaidya Sangha, Bombay.

On the first day, there was an exhibition of Indian herbs and drugs as also of the preparations made out of them. On the second day, there were lectures on mercurial preparations, treatment of anaemia, and the difficulties experienced by doctors practising Western systems of medicine in appreciating the virtues and efficacy of the Indian medicines for want of a common medium of explanations.

On the third day, there were instructive addresses, one of which was given by Mr. Purshotam Vinayek Kelkar, of Domavali who had been a diligent student of Indian herbs. He gave illustrations of his personal experience of people having been cured of serious diseases by Indian herbs and their preparations.

The function was brought to a close by a lecture on the 'preservation of Indian herbs,' and another on the rapid progress made by Ayurvedic medicines in curing serious cases through the various agencies set to work in that behalf throughout the country.

AFRIDI JIRGA AT JAMRUD

SIMLA, Oct. 20.

An Afridi Jirga numbering some 1,500 persons and consisting of Afridi Maliks and elders and the Government pensioners, arrived at Jamrud on the afternoon of October 19. The Jirga was interviewed by the Political Agent on the 18th and again on the 19th. The result of the discussions is still awaited.—A. P.

DACOITIES IN SUKKUR

—:o:—

Govt. Statement

The Director of Information, writes:—

Many conflicting and inaccurate stories have appeared in the Press in connection with the dacoities committed in the Sukkur District during the months of August and September 1930 and in consequence Government now publish the following report which gives a full description of the circumstances leading up to the dacoities, their course and the measures taken to deal with them.

The population in the District consists mainly of Muhammadan agriculturists. Each village contains a few banias who finance the agriculturists, most of whom are more or less heavily in debt. The crop is generally mortgaged to the bania in satisfaction of his dues, and after the harvest the greater part of the year's crop comes into the hands of the bania. These conditions are not peculiar to this district but prevail throughout Sind.

Sukkur district consists of 8 talukas, 3 on the right bank of the Indus and 5 on the left bank. Most of the dacoities occurred in the left bank talukas.

The greater part of the three right bank talukas viz., Shikarpur, Garhi Yasin and Sukkur, was seriously flooded during July 1930 owing to a breach in the river protective bund. Large numbers of people were rendered homeless, and many villages were deserted. The economic condition of these talukas in the beginning of August was therefore worse than usual.

Up to the time when communal rioting began in Sukkur on the evening of 3rd August, there had been no serious outbreak of crime in the rural areas. As might have been expected there was a certain amount of lawlessness in the flooded areas, which took the form mainly of highway robberies. All the bad characters of the neighbourhood seem to have come and taken what they pleased. This dacoity was not an organised affair, but was the direct result of the floods.

CONGRESS ACTIVITIES BLAMED

Immediately after rioting began in Sukkur, dacoities started in the district.

The dacoities began in the two talukas nearest to Sukkur town, and then spread steadily through the right bank talukas up to the limits of the district. The fact that the dacoities followed immediately upon the Sukkur riots proves that the riots were the immediate cause. The riots were purely communal in character. Feelings between Hindus and Muhammadans, which for some time had not been particularly cordial, had been further embittered by Congress activities, and the riots were started by a clash between Muhammadans and a Hindu Congress procession. Thereafter indiscriminate looting and murdering took place in Sukkur, and the Hindus had the worst of the exchanges. The news soread rapidly into the district. Muhammadans from the district, who had been working as coolies in Sukkur, returned to their homes with stolen property and with tales of the manner in which Hindus were being attacked and robbed.

HOW THE RUMOUR AROSE.

The fact that Congress was anti-Government and that the local Congress was composed of Hindus was well known. The rumour was started that Government had given permission to Muhammadans to loot Hindus. The idea was an attractive one to the Muhammadan cultivator, who was heavily in debt to the Hindu, and had probably recently handed over to him the greater part of his crop. He therefore accepted the rumour as true without question, and colour was given to his belief by the fact that, owing to the paucity of police, dacoities were being committeed with impunity. For some days lawlessness raged almost unchecked in the left bank talukas. Thereafter the police and the Military, with the aid of the local Magistrates, began to bring the situation under control, and it was brought home to the dacoits by bitter experience that Government did not after all view their activities with approval.

ABOUT RS. 11,00,000 PROPERTY STOLEN?

The dacoits were for the most part the ordinary Muhammadan cultivators, strengthened by an element of notorious bad characters. The victims were the Hindu village banias. According to the figures available, 4 members of the public were killed and about 50 injured in the course of the dacoities, but there were comparatively few cases of serious injury, the dacoits generally being content with looting the Hindus' houses, burning their account books and sometimes burning the houses. Grain formed the greater part of the stolen property, but money and jewellery were taken wherever they were found, and in some cases the dacoits took everything they could lay hands on, including the most worthless articles. The value of the property stolen will never be accurately known. According to complaints registered with the Police it amounts to about Rs. 11,00,000, but it is certain that the losses have been greatly exaggerated by the complainants. The value of property recovered to date is about Rs. 42,000.

GOVT. EARNEST—DACOITS FIRED ON.

The measures taken to deal with the situation have been reported from time to time, and they need not be repeated in detail. Owing to the insufficient number of police available in the beginning, the Khairpur State took over the police Station of Pir-jo-Goth in Rohri taluka. Later the Bahawalpur State police co-operated effectively with the British police in suppressing crime on the border. Two hundred extra police were sanctioned by Government for Sukkur district, and until they could be recruited, extra police were lent from other districts in Sind. Military were posted at the most important places, including the head quarter towns, and so far as possible armed police were posted in the smaller villages. Where it was not possible to protect villages, the Hindus were advised to migrate to protected centres as a temporary measure, and this they did to some extent. The military, in addition to protecting the chief towns, patrolled the neighbouring country, and on two occasions they came into contact with dacoits in the act of attacking a village. It was the action of the military in firing on the dacoits on these two occasions which served, more than anything else, to show the people that Government were in earnest in suppressing this movement. The number of casualties among the dacoits is not known, since some of the dead and injured were removed by their companions. The reported figures for the whole district are 10 killed and 12 injured.

HINDU-MUSLIM MUTUAL BOYCOTT.

The situation is now quiet in the district, but it can scarcely be described as normal. Investigations are still proceeding, and although many accused have been arrested and much property recovered, much remains to be done. The police have a most difficult task and they are being attacked on both sides, by the Hindus for doing too little and by the Muhammadans for doing too much. Muhammadans complain that the Hindus will not advance them money (which perhaps, is not altogether surprising) while Hindus complain that Muhammadans refuse to cultivate their land. The question is being made an all-Sind one, and the leaders on either side are at present showing little disposition to compose their differences. It will therefore be some little time before the two communities realise they are interdependent and that they cannot boycott one-another, without mutual disadvantage. The best chance, of an early peace lies in the quick disposal of the dacoity cases. Two special Magistrates have now been appointed for the trial of these cases, and it may be hoped that the bulk of them will be finished in the course of the next few months.

Here's a Square deal!

Rowntree's Chocolate Squares are old friends in new packages. Every square is a fine large cake of delicious chocolate, and the new firm card packet prevents the chocolate from crumbling and breaking in the pocket. When part of the chocolate is eaten the rest stays safe and clean in the Square until you want it.

ROWNTREE'S CHOCOLATE SQUARES

The actual size of the packet is 3½ ins. square by ½ in. deep.

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—:o:—

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 381, Ismail Building 2nd floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK MARKET.

JANUARY NEW 1931.

New York Oct. 20.	
Previous Closing Rate	10.43
To-day's Opening Rate	10.54
Difference	plus 11
To-day's Closing Rate	10.55
Difference	plus .12

Broach Expectations A-M Rs. 197.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY NEW 1931.

Liverpool. Oct. 20.	
Previous Closing Rate	5.60
To-day's Opening Rate	5.66
Difference	Nil.
To-day's Closing Rate	5.67
Difference	plus 01

REQUIRED ABOUT 4000/ 5000 SQUARE YARDS

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1930.

THE PATRIOTIC RESOLVE.

—:o:—

We congratulate the Bombay piece-goods merchants on their patriotic resolve to rescind the decision arrived at by their Association on October 13 to re-open the cloth markets. It will be recalled that a number of them, falling victim to baits offered by Lancashire exporting houses, were trying to thwart the will of the nation by persisting in a move to secure the re-opening of the markets to get rid of their accumulated stocks of foreign cloth. At a meeting of the Bombay Piece-goods Merchants' Association held on October 13, their unfortunate advocacy succeeded and the unpatriotic decision was arrived at to go back on the Association's previous resolution of July 24 which had decided on an indefinite hartal until the political situation improved or Government showed an indication of departing from their policy of repression. This 'volte face' of October 13 was resented by the younger members of the Association with nationalist sympathies and they sent a requisition to the Managing Committee to convene an extraordinary general meeting of the Association with a view to secure a reinstatement of the patriotic policy adopted by it on July 24. The meeting was held yesterday and it is gratifying to note that in the light of experience gained on the day the Mulji Jetha market was re-opened but no business could be transacted owing to the emphatic public protest against the move, the Association agreed to rescind its decision of October 13.

In taking this patriotic course, the piece-goods merchants of Bombay, have shown a united front against all temptation to betray the country's interest. The boycott of all foreign cloth and of British goods is the most effective weapon that India possesses in its non-violent fight for freedom. As Pundit Jawaharlal rightly observes, on the question of import of foreign cloth there can be no compromise. The Bombay piece-goods merchants have indicated by their decision of yesterday that they appreciate the practical wisdom of the Congress President's advice. They have also appreciated the splendid work done by Bombay's women in making the boycott remarkably successful. The piece-goods merchants in Bombay who are mostly from Gujerat, thus stand shoulder to shoulder with the people of Gujerat, particularly the peasants of that province who have made unforgettable sacrifice for the freedom of the country. Their own sacrifice will be warmly welcomed by India. Let them remember that when increasing number of patriotic daughters of India come forward and cheerfully invite suffering on themselves, their own financial plight, hard though it may be, pales into comparative insignificance. And yet if they exhibit that spirit of business adventure and co-operation which is the distinguishing characteristic of the Gujeratee, if they combine to promote the manufacture and sale of Swadeshi textiles, they have an opportunity of re-assuring for themselves personal financial prosperity and for their fellow-countrymen increased employment and freedom from political subjection.

The realisation that Lancashire's Indian selling agents refuse to toe the line, that they are standing by their country and that, in spite of a flood of leaflets and the "protection of "Blue Badgers," foreign cloth cannot be sold in Bombay, has produced a vitriolic outburst of exasperated comment in the Anglo-Indian Press. Our morning contemporary shed tears yesterday over the plight of the piece-goods merchants. It talked of the "premature oppression of Congress dictatorial methods" and assured its readers that "the long-expected revolt of the merchants" would soon mature. Its little Priscilla, weeping over a "D'smal Divali," gave those who were expected to revolt unstinted encouragement. Said the "Evening News of India", "Merchants who unstintingly contributed to Congress funds ..... have now discovered that they backed the wrong horse and that all they have been getting in return is a kick." The Bombay piece-goods merchants have sorely disappointed little Priscilla and all those who think it is their duty always to back the "Lancashire horse". But the overwhelming majority of their own countrymen—we must exclude, of course, the Indian Industries' Association—will applaud their conduct and the patriotic fortitude they have shown in being ready for further sacrifice. The pomp and show associated with Diwali are not there to-day. But this year's Diwaali wil be remembered as a historic one for generations to come. For, though the illuminations and fire-works are lacking, there is present to-day what never existed before, namely, the glow in the heart of every Indian produced by the confident contemplation of immediate freedom of his country.

INDIA AND AMERICA.

—:o:—

The British complain of American sympathy for India, which they characterise as an unfriendly attitude towards Britain. They have themselves to thank. Long years of domination over India have induced in them a habit of mind characteristic of the master. They approach India from the view-point of the orthodox Imperialist. What is more they adopt the same line of attack when dealing with foreign criticism of their failures in India. When it is a question of India, they act and react Imperially whatever the time and place. This is what happened in America. Criticism outraged the Britishers' pride in British prestige. One of Britain's principal anti-Indian propagandists to America forgot that he was not in India. He became rude and lost. We publish elsewhere extracts from the letter of a well-known American. His account of the fiasco in which British propaganda ended is illuminating reading. Lord Meston, for instance, who made ignominious history in Williamstown could not shed off the mentality of the I. C. S. masters—was he not dealing with India? He, therefore, started by discriminating against India's sympathisers. It was bad enough. "Meston lost his temper twice and was so rude to the Indians and so contemptuous of the Indian Nationalists that he lost the respect of most of the audience."

Lord Meston sought to bully Americans in the approved dictatorial way of a certain type of Britisher in India. It proved his undoing. "...The newspaper men were so incensed that they got up in a body and left the room and several other people did too." Similarly with Professor Thompson. "His tone was so toplofty and so scolding and his judgment of American opinion so warped, that a number of journals and papers here proceeded to spank him." Intoxicated with a sense of dominion over India these two ambassadors of British Imperialism forgot that in America they were on the defensive. That is not all. The same mentality is responsible for the manner in which American intelligence was sought to be insulted and for complaints when the move failed. The Congress demand which "Time", an American weekly, puts in a single sentence: "Give us Dominion Status and we will abandon the civil disobedience campaign", was, as the American Press has not failed to emphasize, rejected. "To foreign observers", as "Time" rightly says, "this demand seems modest enough." When, therefore, world opinion refuses to share Britain's amazement at Mahatma Gandhi's "diabolically clever" plan, Britain assumes an air of "deeply injured innocence." The game of professing one thing and practising another has gone on a little too long to deceive the outside world.

And specially now when the contrast between profession and practice is so glaringly obvious. Not even ingenious weekly "appreciations" can keep from the world the fact of the onward march, of repression. The President of the Congress has been arrested again —this time for sedition—and ladies are more prominent than ever before as victims of the various sections of the Criminal Law and the Ordinances; while the unparalleled ninth Ordinance is a first class sensation in its own right. On the other hand we have the ill-concealed hostility of Liberals and Tories and Labour's treachery to its own principles. Well may the "New Leader" feel exasperated at the fears betrayed at the Labour Party Conference, where India was regarded as an "ugly skeleton in the cupboard." All these things, as we say, are known and, therefore, criticised. Even an American apologist of British rule, Doctor Sherwood Eddy, cannot help criticising: "The British", says Dr. Eddy, "did not understand Mr. Gandhi's movement." It is deplorable enough. But they also refuse to recognise it—and to learn from it —which is the real tragedy.

INDIAN WOMANHOOD

—:o:—

Despised, and much misunderstood,
Belittled, slandered much,
The humble Indian womanhood
A Mahatma's magic touch

Transforms into a lotus-queen,
So brave with courage rare,
Yet of a soft and gentle mien,
A grace beyond compare.

The freedom that the western thought
Allows her sister fair,
Is unknown to her harder lot,—
And little doth she care!

From home, she seldom strays abroad,
Scarce knows the learned letters;
Yet grows she up in fear of God
Through motherhood's strong letters;

It is through her a saint takes birth
To end a world of strife;
'Tis she again who proves the worth
Of such a godly life.

That man should kill his fellowman,
She doth so much abhor,
To wean him from his murderous plan,
She starts a holy war.

How powerful are those who seek
Through sacrifice to heal,
How terrible can be the meek
Her sufferings reveal!

While every nerve she nobly strains,
Unminding any pain,
Rich bounties on the world she rains,
Lost Eden to regain!

SEVIKA.

DIVALI

—:o:—

What Mood Lingers In Our Hearts

(BY 'CASIMIR JEUNE.')

The city reflects, to-day, the heavy, sad mood of her soul while the old, familiar Divali steals round the street-corner.

THE UNLIT LAMPS.

Bombay's busy streets and her houses and humanity present a pipcture that carries unmistakable marks of sorrow and sadness. It is a picture that is at once remarkable in contrast with the one that marked the march, year after year, of the joyous Divali. There is no feast of the lamps this year. The lamps remain unlit and, if they are lit at all, they seem so lack lustre, so unlike what they used to be. Tradition may well clamour for recognition and it may even receive its due. But all the joy, the holiday abandon, the spirit of this seasonal event, festive and glad and aglitter with the flame of human good-will and joy, are almost dead.

SENSITIVE PLANTS.

The noises that th's city of ours produced, in the old days, with the fire-works of Changsha, appear to be a thing of the past. When did we hear them last, with a start of delightful surprise? The intervals between the outbursts used to be accompanied with the children's shouts and din of nervous excitement. We seem to have lived through ages since these familiar proceedings provided a welcome distraction from the drudgery of a routine existence. Even the little things that used to be so clamourous, so irrepressible to the point of nuisance, are silent. They have almost become like shy, sensitive plants that spread in their little leaves at the touch of the slightest emotion. And when they shout, the cries startle us because they are the cries that draw strange surprise and sad thoughts out of us. The little ones, too, breathe in the troubled atmosphere. How sad, how evocative of the memories of our own innocent childhood and how significant, too!

HOPE.

We feel sorry, with a heart-felt sorrow, for the little ones who try to forget all about their disconsolation; we feel sorry, in a surge of fraternal feeling, for the hungry women and children who ply their humble trade and provide distant countries with joy, in the ancient streets of Changsha. We assume silence, banish our thoughts, curb the flight of our fancy. The prison-bars that subject those whom we love and honour to all the tortures of the spirit that go with the denial of humanity's proud right, Freedom, evoke the night-mares of hell. The martyrs who inflict all this terrible suffering upon themselves with glad hearts are shut out of the sight of the lamps we light. The gloom thickens in our hearts. Perhaps, we shall see better days.

HEAVY SENTENCES BY BANDRA MAGISTRATE

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Suburban District is inhabited by people who during the day mostly work in Bombay city and come to rest in the suburbs. It is urban in character. It is unfortunate that the Bandra creek which divides it from the city proper, should also give the Suburbs a different system of administration. In the suburbs, the judicial and executive functions are not separated and the Collector is the District Magistrate as well as the Revenue Administrator. The magistrates are often recruited from the ranks of the Mamlatdars. There is a vast difference in sentences awarded by the Magistrates in the Bombay city and Magistrates in the Suburbs. The remarks of the Bombay High Court in respect of the sentence on Mrs. Lookmani are well-known. The acting Magistrate at Bandra was recently transferred from revenue department. He had to try 56 persons arrested at Ville-Parle camp. These consisted of about dozen non-Satyagrahi servants of the camp. This was brought to his notice and yet he sentenced them to three months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine, remarking that "they had not offered to adduce any evidence to bear out their own statements". When the arrested persons were taken away from the Camp in the early morning and the authorities denied all opportunities of interviews to relations and friends, how could the paid servants adduce evidence? Prof. Dharmanand Kosambi's statement was before him and yet he did not take it into consideration. In sentencing the three leaders, he did not question the validity of applying 17 (2) of the Act XIV of 1908. The Ninth Ordinance was published and made known to the public in the suburbs on the 11th instant in the morning but the Camp was raided before the inmates knew of the notification. The leaders did nothing after the notification to bring them under 17 (2). They should have been charged under 17 (1). The activities of the camp had not included the question of 'No-tax' campaign as in other districts of the Northern Division. Why then was the Ordinance applied to the Suburban District? Salt-law breaking had almost been given up. Some volunteers wanted a 'fighting programme' but the leaders were for constructive work of Spinning and Prohibition. The authorities, it seems, were unnecessarily nervous and made indecent haste in raiding the Camp. In the Bombay city, the authorities were comparatively more considerate and gave time for non-combatants to clear out and the Bombay Magistrates were more judicious in convicting and sentencing the accused. Bombay leaders were given six months' simple, in most cases while the Ville-Parle leaders were given fifteen and eighteen months, although the Magistrate admitted that Prof. Dharmanand Kosambi was a man of light and learning. The last case tried by the Bandra Magistrate was of Mr. Ramnikrai N. Mehta, the Manager of the Bombay Provincial Co-Operative Bank. He kept away as far as possible from law-breaking. He made no speech at Santa Cruz on the 12th instant. He was given a very heavy sentence.—Yours, etc.,

Oct. 20.
Santa Cruz.

C. B. TRIVEDI.

FOREIGN PROPAGADA.

—:o:—

WHY IT IS NECESSARY.

(By Munshi Iswar Saran).

To laugh at the very mention of foreign propaganda is considered to be brave. And who does not like to appear brave? Whether this laughter is justifiable is another story. I can only say that some of our admittedly bravest and tallest men have supported this idea. Did they lack courage or did they betray a want of confidence in the people? They did nothing of the kind. They rightly realised that it was necessary for the success of our cause to press into service every legitimate weapon available to us. Fight in India by all means; it is the work in India which really matters but no aid is to be despised. I wish to make it perfectly plain that when I advocate foreign propaganda I do not for a moment under-value the importance of our activity in India itself. One runs a certain amount of risk in advocating an unpopular step but some one has to take the risk.

A NEW ATTEMPT.

India at the moment is receiving the attention of the entire civilised world. Why? Because its case is just and its claim unanswerable. Moreover the most unique personality of Mahatma Gandhi has given us a new idea and the world is watching to see the fate of this new experiment. To win freedom by sacrifice, suffering and non-violence, this attempt is new in the annals of humanity. At any rate it has not been tried on such a big scale and not for a political object of such vast magnitude anywhere and at any time.

IMPORTANCE OF WORLD OPINION.

To under-estimate the importance of world-opinion is to betray a woeful lack of appreciation of modern forces. Every nation recognises its value and tries by every possible means to gain the sympathy and good will of the world. During the Great War foreign propaganda was reduced into a fine art. Take the present movement for civil disobedience. Why did Sir John Simon go to America? He strained every nerve to secure the sympathy of America for his view. What is the meaning of the wail of Lord Meston about "the prejudice" that has been created in America in favour of India? If we are wise, we should note all this and draw our own conclusions. I shall not feel surprised if I am told that our opponents have turned their serious attention to propaganda in Europe and especially in America. With their political sense, they realise what a great factor in modern times is world-opinion.

DESIRE FOR TRUE INFORMATION.

Mr. Fenner Broackway, M.P., after his return from a Conference attended by representatives of Socialists of practically all the European countries has told us how great is the general desire for true information. He has further said that European Socialists are not feelng happy with the doings of their brother Socialists in England. Well, what are we doing to spread accurate news about our movement?

We know "Reuter." We know its methods and its ways. We cannot rely on it to cable full and complete information of the happenings in India all over the world. Some means has to be devised to supply the world with unbiassed accounts of the events in India. I know there are enormous difficulties and many grave obstacles will be put in our path but we have to grapple with this problem.

INDIAN AGENCIES ABROAD.

Something more has to be done. We have to send some people, preferably those who have previous experience of the west, to explain without fear or favour the Indian case. It is so unanswerable that only a thoughtless person will spoil it by exaggeration. State our claim simply and truly and its justness will forthwith be recognised. I shall only lay down two conditions for those whom we might send. Facts they should have in abundance and their sincerity should be unquestionable.

May I remove a misconception? It is imagined in certain quarters that everybody in England is against us. No mistake can be greater than this. I know for a fact that there are thousands of men as well as women who are simply eager to co-operate with us in our struggle for freedom. It is within my knowledge that there are a good many distinguished men and women who will help us, if they are only approached properly. During my last stay in England, I had talks with such people.

LESSON FROM IRELAND AND EGYPT.

I for one, after close personal observation and experience, have come definitely to the conclusion that we should lose no time in turning our most earnest attention to this part of work. To neglect it is to deprive ourselves of the speedy and full advantage of world-opinion. We send at present a few persons and say a couple of lakhs of rupees. If our representatives will be tactful and resourceful, they will be able to accomplish much. Is there any wisdom in disdaining to do what Ireland and Egypt—to mention only two instances—have done? If the Congress be unwilling or reluctant to take up this work, why should not some individuals on their own responsibility undertake it? It is the work which matters and not the machinery for doing it.

IN DEFENCE OF THE BOYCOTT

—:o:—

BRITISH EXAMPLE.

(BY "ANTI-HUMBUG".)

It is evident to anybody who thinks rationally why this Boycott movement should be so galling to the English statesmen, merchants, newspaper owners with vested interests and others similarly placed. It is because a strong enough boycott of 'all' British goods and British cloth in particular will force England to her knees and what's more they know it. Unemployment will go up, more taxes will have to be levied to meet the deficit of the country's income, and economically England will be crippled. They are trying on a bluff of the boycott not affecting them; it is for us to call the bluff.

WAR AGAINST INDIAN CALICO.

Those who call themselves Indians and are so loud in condemning the boycott, have they as much as troubled to study the position and terrible plight of the Swadeshi industrialists in days gone by? Do they know that in 1675 a loud cry was raised by the English clothiers against the admission of Indian calicoes as it "was ruining our ancient trade of woollen manufactures"? The English merchants even went to the extent of appealing to the religious sympathies of the people and in a very Christian spirit wailed that "the calico trade was ruining us and it encouraged trade with the heathens who worked for a penny a day and thus destroyed us Christians"; in fact, they did not mind if the heathens were destroyed, but it was a sin to let a Christian starve! Instead of trying to improve their product and compete fairly, the English merchants whined for exceptionally heavy duties to be levied on our export of Swadeshi calico.

In 1701 a law was passed prohibiting the use of Indian calico and all the stuff in the country (England) was locked up in warehouses appointed by the Commissioners of the Customs, till re-exported, so as none of the prohibited goods should be worn or used, in either apparel or furniture, in England, and if this law was violated, there was a fine of £200 on the person selling or wearing the same.

Have the "Trustees of India" ever done the same thing for India? Have they even admitted that if such a law was for the benefit of England, it would prove as beneficial to our India? All they have done is to run down the boycott.

Indian calicoes were of such an exceptional quality that by 1721 the use of calico was again universal in spite of the law and heavy fines.

An Act of Parliament had to be passed to preserve the woollen and silk manufacture of England; this absolutely prohibited the wear of calicoes,—in fact, the word "Calico" had the same effect as the "Gandhi Cap" had on Mussolini, Stewart of Guntur!

PROHIBITIVE DUTIES.

Of these measures, rational and just Englishmen had nothing good to say; in fact, Trevelyan says: "If it were desired to restrict the productive powers of Indian industry to the greatest possible extent, could any such scheme be devised more effectual than this?" So, in order to safeguard the interest of the English merchants, one of the finest industries of India was sacrificed.

The period from 1794 to 1824 was one which saw one of the highest duties being levied on goods imported from India into Great Britain.

According to what Mr. Tierney spoke in the British Parliament in

(Continued on page 7)

NOTES OE THE DAY.

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Height Of Impudence.

We reproduce elsewhere a leading article from the "Civil and Military Gazette" of Lahore on Wednesday's incidents in Bombay As a calculated attempt at being provokingly insolent this essay in Anglo-Indian valour is hard to beat save by the "Gazette's" own previous articles. The references to Mr. Nariman and the 50,000 men and women in jail illustrate the impudence that is associated with moral cowardice. We have been favoured with an endless procession of platitudes regarding incitement to violence, disaffection and the like. We wonder if Lord Irwin and the Governor of the Punjab have ever thought of their responsibilities to the public in connection with the despicable but none-the-less provoking challenge to Indian patience that is being issued every day from Lahore. "The Congress Flag" we read, "has been flaunted long enough and it is time *we* waved a bit of bunting." Do they appreciate the implications of "we" in italics? Above all, do they realise that all this impudence is due to a sense of safety under official protection?

Congress Is Guilty.

"The policy and tactics followed by the Congress are not those of a civilised people". So says Anglo-India. The Congress cannot but plead guilty to this grave charge. It is only too true that the Congress, which is pledged to non-violence and truth, has carefully and deliberately spurned the methods adopted by "civilised people" of the West. It has even gone the length of questioning the moral basis of Occidental methods. We sympathise with Anglo-India. But unfortunately the Congress is incorrigible. It firmly refuses to regard the "policy and tactics" of "civilised people" as anything but uncivilised. And we are not sure if it does not consider this Anglo-Indian charge as unabashed hypocrisy.

Is It War On Ambulance Brigade?

The Congress Ambulance Brigade is not one of the many bodies that have so far been declared illegal in Bombay. And yet according to Dr. Shamsi the G.O.C. its offices have been locked and stretchers and other dressing material confiscated. Then, the volunteers were not allowed to carry on stretcher drill on Sunday and were dispersed by some sergeants, presumably acting under orders. This action against the Ambulance Brigade is simply amazing. Even in civilised countries of the West the belligerents in a war—a war of mutual violence and extermination—always leave the Red Cross alone. They are never expected to interfere with those engaged in a mission of mercy. Authorities in India, however, seem to hold peculiar views regarding their obligations towards ambulance work. Will the Director of Information very kindly condescend to explain?

Boycott Movement in Madras.

Apropos of the closing down of a leading European firm in Madras and the effects of trade depression on others, the Madras correspondent of the "Times of India", says:—"Though there is no actual civil disobedience in Madras at present, the general effect of the Congress movement upon trade has been very marked". This must have come as a shock to our contemporary which was engaged, in the very same issue, in congratulating the Madras Government on "the enhanced credit with which Madras has come through the salt campaign". We wish those who are busy fighting the Civil Disobedience movement, and proclaiming or prophesying its death could realise the obvious moral of the "Times" report: When once the political consciousness of a country is aroused, no amount of Ordinances can suppress its urge for freedom. Madras may have an "enhanced credit". But the movement for freedom is not dead there.

Moscow Again?

According to our special cable the Geneva correspondent of the London "Daily Mail" has discovered a new Moscow plot. The Communists are alleged to have resolved to prosecute a campaign of hatred in the British Empire Overseas, especially in India with renewed vigour. We doubt not but that the "Daily Mail" will trace all the trouble in India to the diabolical machinations of Moscow and it will loudly demand that India be wrapped up in cotton-wool and otherwise protected from Bolshevik propaganda and influences. The compliment, however, will be misdirected. For, a dozen Third Internationals could never dream of accomplishing in India in the course of five years what the "Daily Mail" and those who think with it, both in England and India, have achieved in five months.

V. J. Patel Afflicted with Attacks of Hernia

MR. SHERWANI SUFFERING FROM INSOMNIA.

AMBALA, Oct. 17.

Pandit K. Santanam passed Ambala by the Calcutta Mail on 15th instant on his way to Mussoorie where he is going to see Pandit Motilal Nehru and Pundit Govind Kant Malaviya. Pundit Bhagat Ram Shukla and L. Tek Chanda Dhanda (son of L. Duni Chand of Ambala) interviewed him at the Railway station.

Pandit Santanam told Pt. Bhagat Ram Shukla that probably the three Pandits i.e. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, P. Govind Kant Malaviya and himself would interview Mr. Patel very shortly.

It is now understood that Mr. Patel is suffering from Hernia also and that he is having very painful attacks from time to time.—*The Hindustan Times.*

MR. VITHALBHAI PATEL

Harrassing Treatment in Jail.

(From A Correspondent.)

AMBALA, Oct. 17.

After his release on 13th instant, P. Bhagat Ram Shukla addressed a letter to Pandit K. Santaam, in the course of which he says:—

"My Dear Panditji, I read in to-day's paper that you have a mind to go to Mussoorie to see the two Pandits there. Kindly let me know by telegram about your departure as I am anxious to let you know all about Mr. Patel and the treatment accorded to him in Ambala Jail.

I have read a note in the daily "Partap" of Lahore to-day. It is taken from the "Bengalee" of Calcutta and given in the news column. It is to the effect that "Mr. Patel is keeping good health in Ambala jail. Lord Irwin is taking special care of him. All stories in the papers about his ill health are false." The truth is that he is harassed. He is terribly suffering from bleeding piles and this attack commenced after full ten years, a few days' after his arrival in Ambala jail. His kitchen arrangement is as bad as could be imagined. In fact, he is given no kitchen. In the beginning he was given the hospital kitchen, but this concession was taken away, before the kitchen was used by him. So he used to get his food from L. Duni Chand's house for some days but as it used to get cold when it reached him he discontinued this arrangement. He was given two small 'Chhauldaries' but just like the kitchen one 'Chhauldari' was also taken away from him. Now there is only one Chhauldari, which he uses as his bath-room and where he also keeps his things. New arrangement is made for his kitchen outside the jail gate about which the less said the better. It is a sort of shed to which there is no door and which is quite close to the other shed where the jail warders cook their food.

The jail authorities have done another favour to the Ex-President of the Assembly by giving him a small dirty room close to that shed and also close to the general latrines for warders where the cook of the Ex-President may keep his articles of food and his utensils. Mr. Patel's cell looks over-crowded even with his two small tables, two chairs, one Charkha and one bed; but the jail authorities, it is understood, intend to remove him to an old, and dingy cell which was made 60 years back, and which in this jail is meant for European undertrials only although very rarely used even for them. It is hardly 5 by 3 yards with kucha floor and poor ventilation. This they are going to do after the recent visit of the Inspector-General of Prisons and probably under his instructions. It is said that when the Inspector-General was in Mr. Patel's room, he remarked that Mr. Patel was much more comfortably lodged in Ambala jail than other political prisoners were in other jails. This leaves no doubt as to the new moves of the jail authorities about Mr. Patel's new lodging.

But we all know what stuff Mr. Patel is made of. He can easily bear all these pin-pricks and remain cheerful besides. During a recent visit to him by a high official on Mr. Patel's extending his right hand to him out of courtesy, the official turned his face and remarked that he was not prepared to shake hands with the "enemy of the King." Mr. Patel has written to the official to tender an unconditional apology within a reasonable time otherwise he would be compelled to take what steps he is advised.

LOSING IN HEALTH.

Mr. Patel is losing in health rapidly. He was 157 lbs. when he came to this jail. He is now 150 lbs., so in less than a month's time he has lost 7 lbs. in weight. Ambala climate does not suit him at all.

Interview arrangements in this jail are simply defective. "A" class prisoners in this jail are allowed interviews in a small room in the gate where lies hoarded the old jail record of 100 years and where sits the Munshi, the Headclerk of the Superintendent of the jail with his table, chair, almirah and files. Just imagine his difficulty and his friends' difficulties also who come from Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Karachi, Rangoon and in fact from all parts of the country. The fact that he refuses to interview is not true. He would be only too glad to have as many interviews as is possible in but the circumstances he is deprived of all interviews.

He is not even allowed his letters from Gujerati friends as there is no interpreter and God knows how many of his letters have been withheld. It is also said that he wrote a letter to Pandit Motilal Nehru days back, perhaps on the 3rd or 4th of this month and it is doubtful whether it has reached its destination even upto this time.

Suffering From Insomnia.

The Aligarh correspondent of the Leader wires under date October 17:—

Mr. T. A. K. Sherwani ex-M. L. A., a member of the Congress Working Committee, who was convicted on August 3 last for three months' simple imprisonment, has been serving his sentence at Thana in Bombay. His brother Mr. Nisar Ahmad Sherwani has received information that his brother has been suffering from insomnia. The climate of the place has not suited him. Nine Congress workers of tehsil Khair, Aligarh, were arrested yesterday under the Picketing Ordinance.

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"BRITISH INDIAN" ASKED NOT TO ENTER "BRITISH INDIA"

—:o:—

A Curious Ukase

(From A Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, Oct. 18.

Sjt. Pundaligji leader of Miraj Satyagraha Movement has been served with an order from the Bombay Government under the provisions of the Foreigner's Act and has been asked not to enter British India. Sjt. Pundalikji has been undergoing rigorous imprisonment in the Belgaum Central jail being convicted under Section 117 I.P.C. in April last and his term expires on the 24th inst. He is a citizen of British India as he owns a landed estate in the Haveri Taluka of the Dharwar District. He had a joint interest in a house property at Miraj which has been sold off and now he has nothing in the Miraj State.

Sjt. Pundalikji has been mainly staying at Hudli in the Belgaum District for the last 15 years. He was a teacher in the National School at Belgaum for two years and had been working as a Secretary of the Anti-Untouchbality Committee at Bombay before he came down to Belgaum during the last spring. It is understood after his release the British authorities want him to stay in Miraj State.

At present he has absolutely no interest in the Miraj State. The Chief of Miraj has been all along considering Sjt. Pundalikji as a foreigner and though he was a trusted leader of the Miraj peasantry, the Chief Saheb refused to confer with a deputation of the ryots of the Miraj state of which Sjt. Pundlikji was a member on the ground that the latter was not a subject of Miraj state. The Chief of Miraj had laid stress on this point in the interview granted by him to the correspondent of a Bombay Anglo-Indian paper.

Sjt. Pundalikji has brought all these facts to the notice of the Government of Bombay and has offered to furnish proofs. The final reply of the Government is being awaited with keen interest by the public.

NOTICE

—:o:—

Wednesday being Hindu New Year Day, the office of the "Bombay Chronicle," will remain closed. There will, therefore, be no issue of the paper on Thursday.

MOVE FOR A FREE HOSPITAL IN DELHI.

Appeal For Funds.

The Secretary of the Delhi Private Compounders' Association, in an appeal for help towards the proposed National Hospital and Medical School at Delhi, state:—

"The public are approached with a request to contribute broad mindedly towards the establishment of a free Hospital in Delhi which is mainly intended to treat patients irrespective of castes and creed, and also to train young men and women in the arts of Dispensing, Nursing, First Aid and other allied subjects.

The management of the Hospital will be in the hands of a Board consisting of ten distinguished Citizens of Delhi, five members of All-India Medical Practitioners' Association and five members of the Delhi Private Compounders' Association.

Some of the distinguished local private medical practitioners have agreed to spare their time in turn for the services of the public and the Delhi Private Compounders' Association has agreed to do the Nursing and Dispensing duties of the Hospital. For the opening of the hospital a gentleman has already offered a splendid building.

The hospital will compromise of various departments including the Female Wing, Child welfare centre, a Research Laboratory for Indigenous Drugs, X-Rays, and Electro-therapy on modern lines and provide all sorts of facilities to the indoor patients. The hospital will remain open day and night.

Donations, help in any kind and even suggestions will be gratefully received by the Secretary of the D. P. C. A.

FURTHER FALL IN RLY. EARNINGS.

—:o:—

The total approximate gross earnings of all State Owned Railways up to 30th September amount to 45.53 crores or 345 lakhs less than the figure for the corresponding period of last year.—A. P.

CONGRESS INFLUENCE TREMENDOUS

—:o:—

Poor Election Chances In Nagpur

A WHOLE CONSTITUENCY FALLS VACANT

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Oct. 20.

The Legislative Council elections come off on 10th November. Candidates names with their constituencies have been published. They are vigorously carrying on their election campaign but inspite of this very few voters will come to the polling booths Congress influence is tremendous and owing to the efforts of the War Council one Ramtek Nagpur constituency has fallen vacant all the candidates having withdrawn. These efforts continue and more success is anticipated as the Congress anti-election campaign has begun vigorously. The War Council president visited Bhandara and Ramtek and addressed huge gatherings there. Mrs. Jankibai Bajaj is coming to Nagpur to-day. A provincial tour programme will be arranged. Liquor and foreign cloth picketing vigorously continues. 22 arrests have been made in three days under the picketing Ordinance. The foreign cloth dealers at Bhandara have signed the Congress pledge that they would not sell foreign cloth unless otherwise Congress permits.

14 PICKETERS ARRESTED.

—:o:—

Including Lads Below Fifteen

PESHAWAR, Oct. 20.

Fourteen picketers, including two Hindu school lads below fifteen were arrested here yesterday.

AFGHAN CUSTOMS CHARGES.

Afghan Trade Ministry has decided to enforce prepayment to Afghan Trade Agent, half the customs charge in Peshawar on all imports into Afghanistan.—A. P.

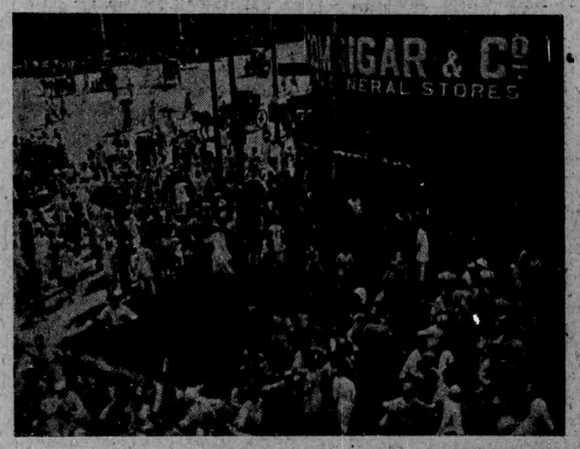
Amritsar Shawl Merchant Arrested For Making Enquiries

—:o:—

AMRITSAR, Oct. 20.

The special staff of the C. I. D. investigating the various bomb cases searched last night the house of Kanhiyalal Bhatia, a Shawl merchant, and arrested him for the purposes of making certain inquiries.

It is understood that police have traced the motor car which was purchased by Kanhiyalal for Rs. 250 which is reported to have played an important part in Bahavalpur bomb explosion, having been used by some of the accused persons.—A. P.



"Chronicle" Photo:
The firm of Messrs. Oomrigar & Co. at Crawford Market was the storm-centre on Sunday afternoon, when, as a sequel to the arrest of picketers, a huge crowd gathered there and was dispersed by the police with the help of 'lathis'. Our picture shows the police charging a crowd.

KARACHI OBSERVING HARTAL

—:o:—

Bombay Leaders And Bardoli Peasants Eulogised

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Oct. 20.

The city is observing a complete hartal under instructions from Karachi Satyagraha Committee owing to President of All-India Congress Committee, Pandit Jawaherlal's arrest. A procession will start from Ranbagh Recreation ground with Miss Shamkumari Nehru and two Satyagrahi volunteers, Sjts. Karsandas and Mirdost released to-day. A mass meeting will be held at Rambag Maidan where Miss Shamkumari Nehru will address the audience. At the mass meeting held under the dictator's presidentship on 19th at Rambag Maidan, resolutions congratulating Sjts. K. F. Nariman, Moulana Mufti Kifayatallah, Master. Gokaldas, Moulana Ahmed-Syed, Usman Sobani, Parsram Tahilramani and the peasants of Bardoli and Jalalpore were passed amid scenes of great enthusiasm. Shouts of "Long Live National Congress" were raised. The spirit of suffering and sacrifice and their bold stand and intrepid spirit of acceptance of Government's challenge was highly eulogised.

Karachi Satyagrah Office Raided Third Time

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(From A Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Oct. 18.

At 5 p.m. to-day the Sind C.I.D. raided Satyagraha Office for a cyclostyle machine. They broke open all the boxes, searched every nook and corner, but they could not find the cyclostyle machine. They seized volunteers' registers and files of old bulletins, copies of latest bulletins.

Notice is served on Shakti Press to deposit security of Rs. 1500/.

TRIBUTE TO VOLUNTEERS.

Sjt. Sen Gupta while leaving Karachi, gave the following message in admiration of Karachi's disciplined volunteers:—"I should like to have volunteers like the ones I saw in Karachi all over India."

IN AID OF UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF FUND.

Concert On "Junge-e-Variay" Day.

The "Jung-e-Variav Day," in honour of the brave Parsi ladies who had sacrified their lives at Variav, near Surat, some hundreds of years ago will be celebrated today (Tuesday). at Victoria Theatre Grant Road, when a choice programme will be gone through including (1) the Zoroastrian March (by the Parsi band, Sanjan; (2) Physical culture, feats by the pupils of Mr. Sarkari; (3) Mr. Kanga's feats; (4) staging of a drama called "Jung-e-Variav" written by Mr. K. R. Sanjana (5) a comic skit written by Mr. Sanjana and (6) Mr. Behman S. Banaji's lecture.

Tickets costing Rs. 2-4, 1-12, 1-2, and annas 12, 9, and 4 can be had at (1) Messrs. Perry and Co., Grant Road; Fredoon and Burjor, Dhobi Talao and Karani and Co., Bohra Bazaar, Fort. Proceeds of this (after deducting expenses) will go to the Unemployment Relief Fund, 400 poor Parsi women will be gifen free tickets for the fourth class.

BOHRA WORLD CYCLISTS

—:o:—

Hindu Gymkhana "At Home"

The President and the Members of the Managing Committee of the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana will be at Home to the Bohra World Cyclists at the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana, Kennedy Sea Face, on Thursday the 23rd October, at 6 p. m. (S. T.)

A Correction : D. C. Oomrigar And Co.

With reference to the report published in the "Bombay Chronicle" to the effect that Messrs. D. C. Oomrigar and Co. had called for the police to arrest the pickets. Messrs. D. C. Oomrigar and Co. write to us stating that there is no foundation in the above report and that they had not sent for any police nor had they sent any Telephonic message to the police.

Cutch Conference Postponed Till April

The Reception Committee meeting of Cutchi Youth Conference held on 16th instant at Bhuj has resolved to postpone the Conference time to April 1931, and also to request Cutchi public to suggest names for the Presidential election.

The committee co-opted five more members and postponed the question of appointing Propaganda Committees to the next meeting.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

—:o:—

HONOURING THE GLOBE-TROTTERS

(From Our Own Correspondent)

POONA, Oct. 19.

The pleasing ceremony of honouring the two Dawoodi Bohra Youths, touring the world on cycles, was performed in the Globe Theatre under the presidentship of the Hon. Moulvi Raffiuddin Ahmed on Friday last. So far the two youths have covered 13,000 miles and according to their calculation, 60,000 remain to be done, to complete the tour. In December of 1928 they started from Nairobi and they have yet to visit Europe, America, Australia and Asia. On their way, they halted at Poona and the local Bohra community took the opportunity to honour them. A special reception committee was also formed and under its auspices, the function was charmingly carried out.

Mr. Kalimuddin Husseny, in a Urdu speech, introduced the tourists and congratulated them on their spirit of adventure. In the absence of Mr. N. C Kelkar, Mr. D. V. Divekar also felicitated the youths, not because they were Moslems or Hindus, but solely because they were Indians. He read out the letter of congratulation from Mr. Kelkar and said: "In paying respects to any great deed, Poona never dreamed of the communal bias. The hope for India lies in such adventurous spirit of her youth. In free nations of the West, men were undertaking one tremendous exploit after another, such as that of the Atlantic flight, the excavation of the tomb of Tutan-Khanem or the scaling of the Mount Everest. That commendable spirit was to be seen in India too. Lala Lajpat Rai, after his world voyage, remarked that, wherever he went, he carried with him on his forehead the shame of a conquered nation. Such brave youths will now carry the flag through those very nations to indicate that India was determined to destroy that stigma."

Rao Bahadur Hanmant Ram then presented a purse to the cyclists. The president made his observations in Urdu. He reminded the audience that such undertakings were carried out in Islam long ago, but they had been forgotten. It was not necessary that freedom was wanted to promote such spirit of boldness. We could stay as Prophet was pleased to place us and yet that adventurous spirit could be exhibited. One of the tourists thanked the public for the honour and briefly narrated their experiences of travel. After thanks-giving and distribution of flowers, the sweet function was over.

RELEASED LEADERS.

A crowded public meeting was held in the Shivaji Mandir on Thursday last under the chairmanship of Mr. S. R. Phatak, the sixth Dictator of the Youth League, to congratulate the released leaders. Mr. D. V. Divekar spoke first. He said, "the first person to be congratulated is Mr. N. V. Gadgil, the founder of the Poona Youth League and its leader. He had three crimes for which he was sentenced to jail. He was patriotic, sacrificing and tireless. Even in jail, he fought for the rights of the people. Mr. T. R. Deogirikar, editor of the "Chitramaya-Jagat", also must be congratulated on his release. Mr. Kanik and Mr. Mehendale of the Youth League have been jailed for Forest Satyagraha and they deserve congratulations. Lastly, we have to congratulate the fifth Dictator of the Youth League, who has been discharged and not imprisoned." Mr. Vaghire and Mr. Pashankar spoke and criticised Poona public for its indifference to the movement. Mr. N. V. Gadgil and Mr. Deogirikar were then garlanded on behalf of many institutions. They rose to reply. Mr. Devgirikar rebuked the public for not wearing khadi and not keeping the C. D. movement. He also described the bad treatment and food in jails. Mr. N. V. Gadgil was ovated when he was on his legs. He said, Poona was certainly not to be blamed, so long as a series of Dictators of the Youth League was maintained. In all parts of Maharashtra the Youth Leaguers of Poona had taken a very active part in the agitation. The critics of the movement should sit silent rather than ridicule this movement. The College students should not take delight in giving love sets on the tennis-courts, when history was being made in India". After national song the very enthusiastic meeting dispersed in an exalted mood, as it were.

The Sarvajanik Sabha has decided to appoint Inquiry Committees, one for Bilashi in Satara District and the other for Chirner in Kolaba District.

Mr. Premraj Varma, leader of the Poona Cantonment Congress Committee, was released from the Yeravda Jail on Friday last.

The Sathe Brothers, biscuit makers, of Poona, have been awarded a silver medal in the Confectioners' and Bakers' Exhibition held in London in September last.

The Council of the Deccan Education Society has adopted a resolution that all its life-members should forget all differences and work together in harmony.

An Armada (Kathiawar) correspondent writes;—

In honour of Mr. G. M. Gole's departure resigning his post as Manager in the Okha Salt Works Ltd. a tea party was given on the evening of 15th inst. and the whole staff and labourers were present at Mithapur station who gave him a hearty send off.

Jawaharlal's Appeal to Public

BUY

REAL KHADI

Pundit JAWAHARLAL NEHRU
has issued an appeal to the
Public to buy Real KHADI.

Stocks of which he says are increasing.

He asks them to buy KHADI.

Certified by

THE ALL-INDIA SPINNERS' ASSOCIATION

And not to buy Spurious Khadi.

ALL-INDIA SPINNERS' ASSOCIATION (Sales Depot)
KHADI BHANDAR,
396, Kalbadevi Road, (Mahajanwadi,)
BOMBAY, 2.

NO-TAX CAMPAIGN IN BARDOLI.

Seizure of Property: Woman Farmer's Plight.

(From Our Correspondent.)
SURAT, Oct. 18.

Mr. Almaula Deputy Collector, went to Varad at 6 a.m. on 16th accompanied by the Mamlatdar, Circle Inspector, Sitaram and a police party. He found the village deserted and houses locked. At last some police scented the presence of a woman in a locked house. The house was broken open. Mr. Almaula entered it. He saw a woman nursing her daughter on her death-bed. He threatened her to pay up revenue. The sick child began to scream at the sight of the officer and his party. Mr. Almaula attached a buffalo with its young one, which was kept hidden in the house for milk for the sick child. Its price can be estimated at Rs. 125.

HOUSES BROKEN OPEN.

Mr. Almaula left Varad giving charge to Sitaram. The latter immediately afterwards broke the locks of the houses of Messrs. Bhavanbhai Morarji, Hansji Dullabhbhai, Kanji Odhavbhai and of half a dozen more. He attached and removed the following articles from Mr. Bhavanbhai's house:—60 maunds cotton seeds, 10 maunds rice, 3 gunny bags full of vessels, 3 big brass pots, 8 dishes, 7 woollen blankets each worth Rs. 30.

From Mr. Premabhai and Bhiknabhai's houses, Sitaram got only 3 maunds of 'val'.

A heap of rice crop belonging to Mr. Chhitabhai Dullabh was attached, together with a cart and two bullocks whose owner is Mr. Hirabhai Keshavbhai, who has already paid up his land revenue. When Hirabhai complained of wrongfully attaching his cart and bullocks, Sitaram told him to pay up revenue of another peasant Chhitabhai and then only to take his property, but he refused to do so.

A FARMER'S REPLY.

Mr. Almaula with his party paid a flying visit to Rayam village. He could see only one farmer in the village. He entered his house and demanded Rs. 18 which is the arear of his revenue. The peasant replied 'Why should you demand it from me? You are the monarch of all you survey. Attach all my property. Do whatever you like, but I am determined not to pay a single pie. That is the pledge of Bardoli peasantry." Seeing nothing whatsoever to attach in the house, the officer went away.

A lady farmer, Manekben by name, was harassed on the 16th. Her 'dubla' servant was unloading the cart full of rice when the Police Patel came there. He ordered the "dubla" to stop it. The dubla continued his work. He was stopped. Vethias brought the bullocks which were tied near by and the Police Patel attached two carts with bullocks and removed them to Sarkari thana without passing a receipt. In spite of all this the brave woman farmer Manekben refused to surrender.

Another farmer Dahyabhai Harkha was coming from the field with a cart full of rice. The Police Patel stopped his cart outside the village attached it with bullocks and removed to his Kacheri.

80 maunds of rice belonging to Bhulabhai Mavji was attached in the fields. Taking advantage of his absence the Patel approached his mother, threatened her and made her pay Rs. 25 against land revenue. Still Rs. 250 is the arrear of land revenue of Mr. Bhulabhai.

Three carts belonging to farmers of Baroda State are also attached and brought to his office.

CITY FATHERS BOW DOWN BEFORE THREAT

—:o:—

National Flag Episode At Man

JHANSI, Oct. 16.

In connection with the controversy regarding the national flag which was hoisted by Mrs. Uma Nehru in the Municipal Market at Man the Municipal Board at its meeting held on the 13th instant did not accept the advice of the District Magistrate about the removal of the national flag, but postponed the consideration of the question for a month, inspite influences being brought to bear on the members by officials.

On the morning of the 16th, the District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police reached Man, the Joint Magistrate and D. S. P. being already there. The flag, it is alleged, was removed by the police forcibly and the volunteers who were guarding the flag were beaten severely. Subsequently all the flags in the whole town were removed by the police who are alleged to have forcibly entered some locked private houses. It is understood reliably that some rich men of the town including Municipal members were threatened with prosecution unless they apologized for the resolution of the Board postponing the consideration of the flag question. All municipal members, in the presence of the authorities, wrote out their consent for the removal of the flag and the chairman is stated to have given a written permission to the District Magistrate for the occupation of the market by the police. After that three batches of volunteers were successively sent out to offer Flag Satyagraha. They were beaten and two of each batch were arrested. Police guards with arms are posted at all approaches to the town. Volunteers from villages or [illegible] town. —"The Hindustan Times."

SATYAGRAHA IN KARNATAK

Picketing Liquor and Toddy Shops.

(From Our Correspondent)
DHARWAR, Oct. 18.

Dr. Huilgol L.M. & S. of Gadag was sentenced to-day to another term of a month's simple imprisonment and Rs. 100 fine or in default to undergo one week more for making the third speech in defiance of the order under section 144 served upon him. He is undergoing a similar sentence at present in Belgaum Central Prison from where he was brought to Hubli to receive the sentence. The two sentences are to run consecutively.

Another summons under Section 188 I.P.C. for defying the prohibitory order against picketing of polling booths on the last election day at Bagalkot has not yet been served upon Mr. Shriniwasrao Niralkeri, an influential Congress and Sewa Dal worker of the place as he had to go villages for propaganda. The police of Bagalkot are vainly searching for the cyclo-style machine which is used for issuing daily bulletins.

Picketing of liquor and toddy shops is in full force at Guledgud a commercial centre of the Bijapur district. Five volunteers were sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment on the 16th instant for picketing. Five more were expected to be arrested on the 17th. Warrants of arrest have been issued against 10 more Congress workers of the place. The liquor and toddy contractors, it is understood, have requisitioned for special police, 50 of whom have already arrived. Repression is expected to be more virulent.

Following the declaration by Government of all Congress organisations in Bombay as illegal, the same thing is expected throughout Karnataka at any moment. The K. P. C. C., District Congress Committees and allied institutions have taken precautions against the impending Government action.

SENTENCED FOR DEFYING SECTION 144 CR. P. C.

On the 14th instant, Messrs. Jayarao Naragund, pleader, Krishtarao Jorapur and Lingaya Jangin, the last named a Lingayat gentleman of Bagalkot were sentenced to one month's simple imprisonment and Rs. 200 fine in default to undergo one week more under Section 188 I.P.C. for having disobeyed section 144 Cr. P. C. which was applied against picketing of polling booths on 10th September which was the election day of the Bombay Legislative Council. In the public meeting which was held the same evening to congratulate the Satyagrahis Mr. Kanabur pleader declared his intention of taking an active part in the present struggle. Padmavatibai the daughter of Mr. Naragund sold contraband salt and challenged Government to arrest her.

On the same day 4 volunteers of Kerur in the same (Bagalkot) taluka were sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment for picketing toddy shops. Sjt. Mamadpalli has been sentenced to 7½ months' rigorous imprisonment. Eighteen persons have been arrested for forest Satyagraha.

MR. PANDIT'S CAR RELEASED

—:o:—

Fine Paid By Bombay Gentleman

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 18.

It is understood that the car of Mr. R. S. Pandit which was attached in lieu of the fine of Rs. 500 to which Mr. Pandit was sentenced in addition to the sentence of imprisonment, has been released from attachment by the police as some Muslim gentleman of Bombay has paid the amount of fine.

The car has been handed over to the United Motors Limited, Allahabad, whom, according to Mrs. Pandit, the car was given in exchange for a new car by Mr. Pandit before his conviction.

Jubbulpore "Dictator" Arrested

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)
JUBBULPORE, Oct. 18.

Mr. Sawai Mal Sand (aged 23) "Dictator," Town Congress Committee, Jubbulpore was arrested to-day at 4-30 p.m.

QUO VADIS, LORD IRWIN?

—:o:—

Sir,—All those, who have come in touch with you, depict you as a highly religious man. But many of them wonder to-day, what has come over you to-day? Will you just consider.

(1) In what submissive way Sir Thomas Roe came to Jehangir's Court for permission to trade; and how he prayed for commercial concessions to the East India Company?

(2) How from those days Britain enriched herself, and gradually acquired India's trade and Indian States!

(3) How during these three hundred years, India was slowly and surely drained; and Great Britain was enriched all the time!

(4) How Queen Victoria assured the people of India, that "in their prosperity will be our strength; in their contentment our security; and in their gratitude our best reward". !!!

(5) How King Edward and King George re-affirmed these promises.

(6) Now please reflect and say, what you as a religious man have done for the prosperity of India? Or for securing the contentment, or gratitude of the people of India?

YOUR REGIME—A BRILLIANT FAILURE!

(1) The Ruinous Ratio is the achievement of your Government!

(2) The All-White Simon Commission was blessed by you and your Government!

(3) The mill industry was crippled by your tardy policy of Protection!

(4) The Tata Steel Company, has never received adequate protection!

(5) The policy of deflation, and high Bank Rate have completed our economic ruination!

(6) And you have listened to the pleadings of the British Chambers of Commerce, and very carefully and courteously ignored the just demands of the Indian Chambers!

(7) Not content with the Simon Show, you have thrust on India your favourite R. T. C., which Nationalist India regards as Rat Trap Conference!

A REIGN OF REPRESSION!

Lord Irwin, can you cite a single case from the history of the world, where a truly religious Ruler rules his millions of people from detached hill tops? Who sanctions the arrest and imprisonment of the greatest living man without any trial; who allows the free use of lathi on unarmed and non-violent people; who permits the arrest and incarceration of thousands of pickets and volunteers; who governs a semi-Continent by means of Ordinances, unheard of in civilized countries; who practically cripples the Freedom of the Press and of speech; who declares peoples' own Associations as unlawful and their property as liable for forfeiture? Lord Irwin, will you give us a single parallel in the world's history, when a religious man is responsible for such acts of repression?

QUO VADIS, LORD IRWIN?

Lord Irwin, will you not pause and ponder to-day?

(1) What is wrong on the N. W. F.? Aren't you launching on a perilous campaign?

(2) Aren't you driving discontent deep by your various and latest ordinances?

(3) Has any sovereign succeeded in suppressing 90 per cent of his subjects, and that for years?

(4) Aren't you sapping the link between Britain and Hind?

Before it is too late, Lord Irwin, mend your present policy: alter your course of action. For, if pursued, it will only lead to the ultimate disruption of your proud Empire, and the sure decline of the land you belong to. May Heaven befriend you still!—Yours, etc.

B. F. BHARUCHA.

HOW TO MAKE AMENDS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Can I take the liberty to trouble you to dedicate the following to those chivalrous gentlemen who have displayed in no mistakeable a manner the high water-mark of civilization to which they belong?

When ugly bad men stoop to slander
Fair picketers, without rhyme or reason:
What apologies they ought to tender,
What art employ to wash their treason?
The only service they could render
To wash their guilt from people's eyes,
To do amends to those they slander
Is Indian goods to patronize!

PHEROZE J. MISTRI.
October 15.

INDIAN AMBULANCE SOCIETY FORMED

—:o:—

Influential Committee Set Up

"COWARD'S THREATS" TO ORGANISERS

Under the auspices of the Bombay Medical Union a Social of medical men and laymen was held in the rooms of the Union on Thursday evening, when some of the well known doctors of the city were present.

The president of the Union Dr G. V. Deshmukh explained the objects of the meeting that evening. He added that the Union has received several representations from medical men and others requesting them to start and ambulance movement under their auspices. In his opinion it was in the fitness of things for Bombay public to organise their own amoulance brigade, irrespective of the fact that it may or may not become a rival institution to others.

ITS OBJECTS.

Dr. K. K. Dadachanji said that the object of the meeting that evening was to establish Ambulance Swarajya for India and he added that Swarajya in such matters will lead ultimately for full Swarajya for India. He explained that at present it was humiliating to our national self-respect or izzat that, to obtain a six anna certificate, we should have to depend upon a British Agency situated 6000 miles away from India. For instance, the ambulance volunteers are Indians, so are the teachers and examiners Indians also, and thus all the practical work is done by Indians, whilst the credit as well as the cash for the certificates, labels etc., is taken by the Head-Quarters of the St. John Ambulance Association in London. Not only so but as in the Indian army, all the higher administrative and other appointments from the Secretary to the District Commissioner and upwards are reserved for Britishers only. This is a matter of humiliation to the whole Indian Nation and it is the object of the Association thus to proclaim to the world that the Indians are unfit to run a show like this Association or even to grant a six anna certificate of qualification and examination for First Aid etc., Can there be any greater humiliation than this even for such high Medical Degrees as M.D., M.S., M.B., B.S., etc.,? We Indians are competent to examine and grant degrees, but for such common place matters like first aid and ambulance we are still incompetent to grant certificates to successful candidates.

Like the Boy-Scout and Girl-Guide movements, the St. John Ambulance Association is a handmaid to Imperialism, and to exploitation of our country in the shape of 50,000 or more rupees drained away from India every year for Ambulance Stores. Finally, it is a perpetual reminder particularly to our younger generation of the myth of Racial Superiority of the White Races. As a result, our youths are demoralised by such dependent upon a foreign and ambulance work. We must now end this humiliating chapter in our National History of slavery to foreign agencies and stand on our own legs and be self-reliant. To attain this end this meeting has been called to establish a purely Indian Ambulance Society which will not blindly imitate the St. John Ambulance Association but will take our circumstances into consideration and so its objects will be broadly, the promotion of health, the prevention of diseases, and the relief of human suffering without distinction of caste or creed or politics.

It is proposed that, in course of time, we will communicate with the Indian Medical Associations throughout India, and request them to start similar organisations and co-operate with us in this tion, called the Indian Ambulance Society.

To train the general public in First—aid to the Injured, Home Nursing, Hygiene etc., etc. 2. To issue certificates to the successful students in the above subjects. 3. To publish text-books on First-Aid, Nursing, Hygiene etc., and 4. To start ambulance work and to train volunteers for the purpose.

Drs. Jivraj Mehta, Mrs. Dosibai Dadabhoy, Miss. J. E. Mistry, J. D. Dhruva, D. M. Garrat, Celaco and Sir Nusserwanji Choksey heartily supported the new organisation. Messrs. A. B. Homavazir, K. B. Godrej and M. R. Patel gave their own practical experience of last 20 years in the line.

A THREAT.

In his concluding remarks the President informed the meeting that in connection with the function, the Hon. Secretary of the Union was threatened by some unknown cowards if the Union supported the new movement.

The following resolutions were passed unanimously.

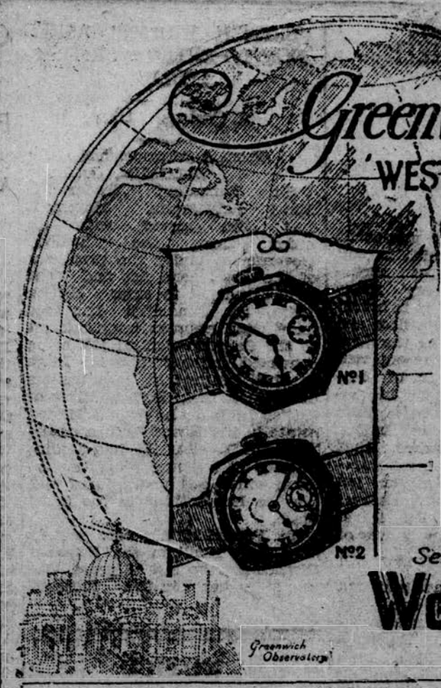
1 That the meeting of medical men and laymen and women interested in the question of establishing an Indian Ambulance Society, held under the auspices of the Bombay Medical Union, resolves that the Indian Ambulance Society be and is hereby established.

2 That this meeting further resolves that a Provisional Committee, with power to co-opt be formed of the following members to draft a constitution of the Society and to submit the same at a meeting of the present promoters to be held within 6 weeks from to-day:—

Dr. K. K. Dadachanji, Convenor and Organising Secretary, and Mrs. (Dr.) Dosibai Dadabhoy, M.D., Dr. Sir Nusserwanji H. Choksi Kt. Drs. Jivaraj Mehta, Dinshaw M. Gagrat, R. C. Lobo, Sorab J. Popat, Drs. Sathe, M. V. Parulker, Gulamhussein Patel, S. R. Samsi, B. P. Sukla, and Dr. Athavle, and Messrs. Dinshaw E. Mahwa, M. R. Patel, D. F. Karaka, A. B. Homavazir and K. B. Godrej.

3 That this meeting authorises the said Provinsional Committee to accept in the name of the Society all gifts, subscriptions, donations, etc., from the public offered for furthering the objects of the Object's of the Society and to start ambulance work, if possible during the intervening period prior to the adoption of a permanent constitution of the Society.

4 That this meeting appeals to the public and to the press to support the self-help and humanitarian movement and authorises the President to forward the foregoing resolutions to the sympathisers with the object of the Society.



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BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA W. 47

"THERE IS MORE ROOM IN JAIL."

"C. & M. Gazette's" Tirade Againt Indian Leaders.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" writes:—

The Bombay authorities have not hesitated to avail themselves of the powers vested in the police by the latest Ordinance promulgated by the Viceroy. They have descended upon the Congress organisations with a almost incredible swiftness and has meted out punishment long overdue. Apart from the raid on "Congress House" and the hoisting of the Union Jack in place of the "National" flag, quite the most satisfactory feature of Wednesday's events was the arrest and incarceration of Mr. K. F. Nariman. It would have been a deplorable exhibition of weakness on the part of the Government had they allowed this arch-agitator to remain at large to exert his evil influence upon the youth of the Presidency, who have already been inoculated with an overdose of his particular brand of poison. The audacious proposals which he announced last week as a new phase of the Congress movement constituted a gesture of defiance, not to say a challenge, which it was impossible for the Government to ignore. Whether he had any real intention of attempting to carry out his fantastic scheme or whether indeed, he had the smallest idea as to how to set about the task of establishing "National" institutions is extremely doubtful. Nevertheless, the publicity which his impudent proposals received, both in India and in England, doubtless achieved one of his objects and served as useful propaganda. He has now before him a period of six months in which to indulge in a calm and peaceful contemplation of the relative merits of the Government house of correction and the parallel institution of his own imagination. He will not be asked to perform the arduous asks which fall to the lot of his less fortunate comrades, his imprisonment, being of the simple variety. Mr. Nariman must have forgotten the perfectly ludicrous situation which arose as a result of the Congress's last effort to establish "National arbitration courts" in an effort to replace the Government courts. The party against whom the "verdict" was given invariably sought justice in the law courts, consequently there was no diminution in the volume of litigation. The "National schools proved a farce and ceased to function after a few months of useless existence.

The present policy of the Government in making wholesale arrests of leaders appears to be the only solution possible in the circumstances. With the majority of the more prominent leaders in prison, any intensification of the Congress movement will be almost impossible of achievement.

The eloquent Mr. Sen Gupta, after admonishing the Karachi cloth merchants for wanting to dispose of their surplus stocks of imported cloth, waxed pathetic when he appealed to them to think of the great "sacrifices" of Mr. Gandhi, Pandit Motilal Nehru and the 50,000 people in jail. It should be made plain to Mr. Gupta and his friends that room for twice that number can be found if the necessity arises. The Government appear to be determined to stand no more nonsense from the Congress and its adherents. The Congress flag has been flaunted in our faces long enough and it is time that we waved a bit of bunting. The Calcutta Europeans are very naturally incensed, at the delay in taking strong action which has resulted in disastrous consequences for the trade of the country—already suffering from the present depression—and it is not surprising that they should refer to the present situation as a "hopeless muddle." How much they can expect from the Labour Government in the matter of "atonement" remains to be seen, but the Government in the country certainly do appear to have arrived at a more intelligent conception of what is needed to restore normal conditions in India.

THE STRAIN OF LIFE

How to withstand it.

LIFE in the tropics whether business or domestic is a continual struggle against lassitude and ill health, except in the case of those who have wisely fortified themselves by keeping their blood healthy and pure.

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Full size bottle (40 Days) Rs. 2/12/0.

K. C.

WHY MEN GO BALD.

—:o:—

Nerves And Worry.

Tight hats do not cause baldness. Women wear tighter hats than men; yet they do not go bald.

"Wetting the hair to make it lie down does not cause it to fall out."

These statements were made by Dr. J. H. T. Davies, a dermatologist, at the conference of the Incorporated Guild of Hairdressers and Wigmakers at Brighton today.

ILLUSIONS DISPELLED.

Many cherished illusions of bald men were, in fact, dispelled by Dr. Davies.

"Baldness," he said, "is not necessarily a sign of superior intelligence although it is more common to those who work with their heads rather than with their hands.

"It is, too, more common in towns than in the country, and its progress is more rapid in summer."

Dr. Davies disposed of the idea that baldness can be cured by saying that while much can be done to delay its progress, the ground once lost can never be regained.

"A dry scalp is healthier than a greasy scalp," he said, "and it is bad for the hair to use oil and grease."

REAL CAUSE.

People who took tonics because they thought that their health was the cause of their baldness were quite wrong. No disease except acute fevers caused the hair to fall.

On the other hand, Dr. Davies said, he had found that removing the tonsils sometimes had good results.

Nerves and worry were the chief causes of baldness, and he said he had treated 80 people for baldness in one year, and found that they were all suffering from diphtheria.

He mentioned a remarkable fact—that children who have bald patches on their heads either squint or have mothers or sisters who squint.—Daily Herald.

EPSTEIN WORK THREATENED.

Sculptor May Bid to Save Statues.

Eighteen Epstein statues, some of which shocked London twenty years ago, are threatened with destruction.

They occupy niches of the former British Medical Association building, which stands on an island site off the Strand now marked for demolition.

"We commissioned Epstein to do the figures for us," the assistant secretary of the B.M.A. told a "Daily Herald" representative "and they were known as 'Epstein's indecencies.'

"We do not think it feasible to make an offer for them for our new premises. In Tavistock-square. Epstein would hardly harmonize with the Elizabethan courtyard."

Mr. Epstein said, "I've got no interest in them now, but if they come into the market I shall certainly bid for them.

"If they are to go—well, so be it!"

An official of the New zealand Government which now owns the building stated that no decision had been reached concerning the statues.

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P. and O. SAILINGS to FLYMOUTH and LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK.)

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
Oct.		
18th	MALWA	11,000
Nov.		
1st	RAJPUTANA	16,644
8th	NALDERA x	16,038
15th	RANPURA	16,601
22nd	MACEDONIA z	11,120
29th	MANTUA	10,946
Dec.		
6th	NARKUNDA z	16,572
13th	VICEROY OF INDIA	19,648
20th	RAWALPINDI x	16,697
27th	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,518
1931.		
Jan.		
3rd	MOOLTAN x	10,952
10th	RAJPUTANA	16,644
17th	RANCHI z	16,550
24th	RANPURA	16,601
31st	MALOJA z	20,837
Feb.		
7th	MANTUA	10,946
14th	COMORIN z	15,279
21st	VICEROY OF INDIA	19,648
28th	NALDERA x	16,038
Mar.		
7th	KAISAR-I-HIND ●	11,518
14th	MACEDONIA †	11,120
21st	RANPURA ●	16,601
28th	NARKUNDA x	16,572
Apl.		
4th	RANCHI ●	16,550
9th	MOLDAVIA †	16,556
11th	MACEDONIA †	11,120
18th	Viceroy of India ●	19,647
25th	MOOLTAN x	10,952
May		
2nd	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,518
9th	CHITRAL x	15,248
16th	MACEDONIA	11,129
23rd	MALOJA x	20,837
30th	MALWA	11,009

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.
x Through from Australia.
z Through from China.
with limited accommodation for passengers from India.
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† To Marseilles only.
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NEW REDUCED FARES FROM BOMBAY TO EUROPA, TO LONDON.

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Single	£83	£89	£72	£68
Return	151	144	126	108

2nd Saloon.

	A	B
Single	£66	£58
Return	98	83

TO MARSEILLES.

1st Saloon.

	A	B	C	D
Single	£84	£74	£66	£58
Return	147	130	116	102

2nd Saloon.

	A	B
Single	£52	£4
Return	£1	£1

NEW THIRD CLASS CABIN FARES TO EUROPA

	Single	Return
London	£30	£52
Marseilles	26	46

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OUTWARDS 1931.

The "MOLDAVIA", 16,648 tons, carrying first saloon and third cabin passengers leaves London 13th and Marseilles 20th March, due Bombay April 3rd.

The "Strathnaver", a new steamer of 21,100 tons will sail at Bombay on her Outward voyage in October next year carrying First Saloon and Third Cabin passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

Date. About	Steamers.	Tons.
Nov.		
29th	DUMANA	6,437
Dec.		
11th	OMALA	3,629
1931.		
Mar.		
26th	DUMANA	6,437
Apl.		
15th	DUMALA	3,629

SHIPPING.

These two vessels are Passenger ships. Fares as follows:—

Bombay to Plymouth.

	A	B	C
Single	£64	£56	£52
Return	£113	£100	£92

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date about		
Oct.		
24	Rawalpindi	Colombo, China and Japan.
24th	Rasmak	Colombo
Nov.		
7	Mooltan	Colombo and Australia.
15	Mirzapore*	Straits, China and Japan.
21	Ranchi	Colombo, China and Japan.
Dec.		
5	Maloja	Colombo and Australia.
12	Malwa	Colombo, China and Japan.
1931.		
Jan.		
2	Nalkora	Colombo and Australia.
16	Malwa	Colombo, China and Japan
26	Narkunda	Colombo and Australia.
Feb.		
13	Rawalpindi	Colombo, China and Japan
27	Mooltan	Colombo and Australia.

*Cargo only

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Oct.		
22nd	Karagola	East and South Africa via P'Bunder
22nd	Baroda	K'chi & Persian Gulf Ports.
24th	Varela	Via Verawal & Mangrole K'chi, Bushire, Mohammerah & Basrah.
24th	Ellora	Mombasa
25th	Chakla	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka and C'Mandvi
27th	Vita	Karachi via Porebunder Ca'ch Mandvi and Port Okha.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Thurs.-Friday every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.-Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex. the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basrah.

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Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure
Havre Maru ..	25th Oct.	5th Nov.
Borneo Maru ..	8th Nov.	20th Nov.
Shinko Maru ..	24th Nov.	8th Dec.
Honolulu Maru	9th Dec.	23rd Dec.

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LINE

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FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
*Malacca Maru ..	5374	18 Oct.	27 Oct.
Harima Maru@	10500	...	4 Nov.
xTango Maru	6893	30 Oct.	13 Nov.
KamoMaru	8000	...	@19Nov
*Tottori Maru ..	5973	15 Nov.	27 Nov.
Katori Maru ..	10000	...	@2 Dec
*Yamagata Maru ..	3807	20 Nov.	2 Dec.
xIyo Maru.	5962	30 Nov.	14 Dec.
Kashima Maru ..	10000	...	@16Dec.
Yasukuni Maru	12000	...	@28Dec.
Penang Maru	5214	17 Dec.	29 Dec.

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arriv. Marseilles.
Hakone Mara ..	10500	29 Oct	15 Nov
SuwaMaru.	11000	13 Nov.	30 Nov.
Fushimi Mara ..	11000	27 Nov.	14 Dec.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Tatsuta Maru ..	22000	29 Oct	5 Nov
Asama Maru ..	22000	20 Nov.	26 Nov.
Chichibu Mara ..	22000	11 Dec.	17 Dec.

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British Propaganda In America

AGAINST INDIAN NATIONAL ASPIRATIONS

Meston's Rudeness and Failure.

The following are extracts from the letter of an American who is well-known in India, to a friend in this country:—

Specifically, I was preparing for a talk before an annual "Institute of Politics" at one of our college towns, where the British side of the Indian situation was presented by Lord Meston, formerly a Lieut. Governor of U. P., back in 1917, also a former financial member of the Viceroy's Council. The managers had given him everything. He had three evening one hour lectures, with no questions. Then came this conference over which he was Chairman. He had, of course, loaded every thing to the British side. There was one Indian, Syed Hosain, who spoke for 20 minutes on three mornings Meston spoke 30 minutes two mornings: a pro-British Indian lady, Miss Sorabji of Calcutta, had 30 minutes on 3 successive mornings. I had 20 minutes two morning and sundry pro-British Americans had 15 or 20 minutes each. Luckily for us Meston lost his temper twice and was so rude to the Indians and so contemptuous of the Indian nationalists that he lost the respect of most of the audience (about 300 people). On the last day he imported a lot of tales about Peshawar and Sholapur just at the end. I rose and asked permission to say only two short sentences. Lord Meston would not meet my eye, but said "No, you may not." A spontaneous chorus of loud "Ohs!" went up all around the room and one man cried out: "g.ve him a chance." I said, "Very well" and sat down, happy in the knowledge that at least six weeks' hard work on the part of the British had been lost completely. Meston started to make some closing remarks, but the newspaper reporters were so incensed that they got up of unemployment. But for staten-room and several other people did so too. Meston flushed with disappointment (and anger I suppose). So he gave a grand present to India by his over-bearing rudeness, stupidity and lack of self-control and fairness. The two leading New York papers—the "Times" and the "Herald-Tribune"—carried very full accounts of it all. It must have hurt the British feelings very badly. Sir John Simon was here in America at the time. He had spoken twice about India, but as the rumour was in the papers that the Round Table Conference might be postponed, he shut up and said no more in public about India.

THOMPSON'S "CHILDISH ARTICLES."

Prof. Edward Thompson, formerly of Calcutta, and last year a visiting Professor at one of the American colleges, recently wrote 3 rather childish articles to the London "Times" about pro-Indian feeling in America. His tone was so top-lofty and so scolding and his judgment of American opinion so warped, that a number of journals and papers here proceeded to spank him.

So altogether British presuge and propaganda on the Indian situation, in the American papers, have slumped quite a little in the last few weeks.

Besides what I get from India in newspapers, letters and the despatches in our American papers, I also follow the situation in Britain carefully every week. I culled these selected passages from the leader entitled "A fateful Autumn" of the last available (August 30th) number of the "Economist" (London). Here they are;

NASTY MEDICINE.

"For one and all the continuing trade depression constitutes a common stress, and the sun is veiled with the shadows of the approaching tenth winter men of all parties this intimate domestic problem, grave and urgent though it is, is only one of many that will try them to the utmost. Not since the crisis of the Great War has there been an autumn more pregnant with possibilities and more formidable in the greatness and complexity of its problem. Between now and Christmas will take place two of the most fateful imperial gatherings of this country—the Indian Round Table meeting and the 1930 Imperial Conference ..... No one likes nasty medicine, and no one will take it until he is persuaded of the utter necessity. This country has got to take nasty medicine, and the sooner it realises its necessity the better; and ingredients of the medicine may consist of tightening of the belt, harder work, surrender of treasured theories and privileges, and co-operative sacrifice of various kinds.

"Shall we take the medicine? Is it worth while? Or is Britain down and out—a nation unable any longer to support her present population at a reasonable standard of living, and a decaying force in the industrial world? We reject the defeatist answer." .....

Then a gloomy article on India in the same journal ends ..... "One is left with the impression that the Government is in the unhappy position of an engine driver watching a rising pressure gauge without being sure whether to damp the fire or open the throttle."

In an article on "The Challenge of Unemployment" in the "Nation and Athenaeum" for August 30 there are these closing sentences ..... "The invisible currents of time and change may be against us, as some gloomy prophets urge. But, largely, at least, our fate rests in our own hands. This time we may not be able to muddle through to the better things we all desire; but if we accept the challenge of a great emergency we need not fear the future."

A very large number of articles are in similar mood. J. L. Garvin and Wickham Steed are very gloomy and deeply troubled, for example.

R. T. C. AND BRITISH PRIDE.

As I see it, the British Government will jam through the R. T. Conference to satisfy their pride. But they may not have it if the 'Die-hard' Tory group can get a vote against the Government and cause a general election in November. But whether the R. T. C. is held or not, the Indians who attend it will leave disappointed and quarrelling among each other, and come home to find themselves discredited and without a following. I think the British Government hopes that civil resistance cannot last out and that the winter will break the boycott. Also there is a report from Shanghai that the British Indian Government is going to sell 40 million ounces of silver at below market price and thus cause a money depression in both China and India. I saw in the "Economist" that it has already sold 5 million oz. The Chinese merchants think that this is being done to bring financial pressure on India. If this is true, I think it will prove to be a boomerang to the Government and all their Indian adherents.

Meanwhile, unemployment in the U. K. is rising. It went up another 20,0000 last week, making the total amount 2,080,000.

LANCASHIRE'S PLIGHT.

Undoubtedly a considerable number of Lancashire cotton firms will go into bankruptcy during the autumn and winter. That will add to the unemployment and shake English confidence still further. There is going to be distress all over the world. We have a large unemployment in America, too.

You will have a difficult and hard autumn and winter, of course. But I feel sure that the Congress strength will steadily grow, I hope the discipline and power of non-violence will also steadily increase and the realisation of its power be widespread and profound and convincing. I believe this will be the case.

A couple of weeks ago, Andrews wrote me that Tagore has now realised that Gandhiji is wholly right about the whole struggle. He has profound admiration for all of Gandhiji's work and tells that his method has been right all along. Andrews was immensely pleased and so am I. I am told that Tagore and Andrews are about to visit Russia and are then coming to America in November.

IN DEFENCE OF THE BOYCOTT

(Continued from page 4.)

1813: "Nothing ... have been done to crush all Indian manufactures." What Mr. Martin said in 1840 is mighty enlightening: "We have during the period of a quarter of a century compelled the Indian territories to receive our manufactures, our woollens, duty free; our cotton, at 2-1/2 per cent.; while we have continued to levy almost prohibitionary duties or duties varying from 10 to 20, 30, 50, 500 and 1,000 per cent. upon articles, the produce of our territories. Therefore, the cry that has taken place for free trade with India has been a free trade from this country, not a free trade between India and this country....."

Consequently by 1840 India was reduced to a merely agricultural country by the almost total extinction of her cotton manufactures, except for handloom cloth used in the home or sold locally.

Because India, according to Sir W. Joyson-Hicks, is not conquered for the good of Indians, though some misguided missionaries might have said so from their platform in order to collect cash from religious-minded persons, and because the same gentleman is not a sufficient hypocrite to say that the English hold India for the Indians, we cannot hope for any protection from the Government. We have to fight for our rights, and so, for us, however constitutionally we might be minded, the 'Boycott' is only effectual weapon. If the word Boycott jars on you then call it "Swadeshiism".

BRITISH EXAMPLE.

We have brilliant examples of "Swadeshiism" in all the tube stations of London, in the huge posters of "Buy British Goods and be proud of it", "Buy British and help to feed the million unemployed", in the habit of English papers (and their apingsisters, the Anglo-Indian ones) of boosting British cars, British sportsmen, British fashions, and other thousand and one things, simply because they are British. Consequently Englishmen and Anglo-Indians do not show the best spirit by whining when we Indians do the same thing for our country. Laughing at the cult of "Swadeshism", does not show the least superiority, but gives away one's lack of fair play. Incidents like Guntur, schools where "Khaddar" is forbidden, the wearing of Khaddar by Miss Slade to be described, as was done by an English illustrated paper, as her having "gone native", do no credit to their authors.

Would the English appreciate their industries being callously sacrificed for the good of India? Would they let France and Germany flood their markets without a protest?

Non-violence and the Boycott are our weapons and Swaraj is our salvation. We are not Hindus, Parsees, Moslems, Jains and Brahmins, but we are Indians one and all, with Swaraj as our goal and non-violence and the boycott as the pick of our team: with that aim in view it is our duty to our Motherland to sink all differences of caste and creed, and be prepared for the utmost sacrifice in her cause.

To those of your readers who love statistics, I recommend Mr. Manecklal H. Vakil's little book on the subject of the Boycott (The Indian Economic Society, 50, Girgaum Road, Bombay).

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LAW AND ORDER

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—This morning I was going along the Girgaum Back Road some time after the police had arrested a Prabhat Feri.

As I was proceeding towards the tram lines a European Sergeant, who was coming from the opposite direction with a cane and a lathi in his hand, all of a sudden struck me with his cane without any rhyme or reason.

I protested at his conduct and asked for an explanation, but he declined and walked away.

This conduct was not only brutal but cowardly in a Police Officer who is supposed to preserve Law and Order.

On principle I did not deal with him as he deserved.

Will not the Commissioner of Police or higher authorities deal with this conduct of the police?—Yours, etc.,

J. M. KAMDAR.

Oct. 18.

Prague Autumn Fair Successful.

One of the most important economic events of Czechoslovakia has just ended on the 14th with the closing of the Autumn Prague International Fair.

In reviewing the outcome, very satisfactory results are found, to have been obtained by a considerable number of firms that still remain in leading international competitive positions. As a result of the timely distributions of thousands of informative pamphlets and other literature in all world languages, in spite of the general economic depression, an increasing number of foreign firms were represented in making connections with Czechoslovak importers and exporters.

SPRING FAIR.

Several special exhibitions are planned for the coming Fair and with continued improvement in friendly policies towards neighboring countries, even a greater success is expected at the Spring Fair, March 22-29, 1931.

Rugby.—The death occurred suddenly on Saturday night of Mr. Alexander McRobert, Conservative Member of Parliament for East Renfrew. He was Lord Advocate of Scotland in the previous Government.—B.O.W.

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BOMBAY TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1930.

BOMBAY OBSERVES HARTAL.

In Honour of Jawaharlal's Arrest.

VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED: CLOTH SHOPS PICKETING CONTINUES.

Mr. Munshi leaves for Allahabad to consult Motilalji.

Further arrests in connection with the latest Viceregal Ordinance were made by the city police on Monday. Five Congress volunteers who were exhorting the cloth merchants of the Mangaldas Cloth Market to observe hartal in honour of the arrest of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Congress President, and Haji Noormahomed Ahmed, the local "War Council" President, were put under arrest in the morning. It is understood that they will be charged with being members of an unlawful assembly. Out of the arrested persons, two were Hindus, two Muslims and one Sikh.

HARTAL OBSERVED.

In response to the appeal of the "War Council" the city observed a hartal. The principal markets and bazars in Bombay including the Mulji Jetha Market and the Mangaldas Cloth Market remained closed. The Cutlery Bazar, Mustafa Pazar (Timber Bazar), hosiery merchants and the glass ware merchants observed hartal in sympathy with the arrested Congress leaders.

ASSAULT ON PEDESTRIAN?

An instance where a Hindu flower merchant was alleged to have been severely assaulted by a sergeant for no other reason than that he worse a Gandhi cap is reported at the Princess Street Police station. Waman Bhicaji Chavan, a middle-aged Hindu, came to the police station on Monday morning his head heavily bandaged and his garments smeared with blood. He complained that as he was going along the Princess Street a sergeant suddenly came from behind and struck him with a lathi on the back of his head. He was picked up by his parents and removed to the G. T. Hospital where his injuries were attended to.

CLOTH SHOPS PICKETING.

Despite the strong action of the police, Congress activities in the city are proceeding apace. Foreign cloth shops in the Fort were picketed by girls of the Hidustani Seva Dal again on Monday.

MR. MUNSHI FOR ALLAHABAD.

Sjt. K. M. Munshi left for Allahabad with a view, it is said, to consult Pandit Motilal Nehru regarding the present situation created by the latest Ordinance of the Viceroy in Bombay.

MR. NARAVANE ARRESTED.

The Bombay police also arrested on Sunday night at Dadar Sjt. T. R. Naravane, Vice-President of the "G" Ward Congress Committee for addressing a meeting at the Tilak Bridge.

Govind Malaviya, Acting General Secretary of the Congress.

Simultaneous searches are reported to have been carried out yesterday in different quarters of the city.

AMERICAN LADY'S EXPERIENCE

Fuller details are now available regarding yesterday's raid on the Swaraj Bhawan by the police. The raid was done very quietly and in a most unspectacular manner by plain clothes men under the charge of Inspector Risalsingh.

Pandit Chandrakant Malaviya with a few friends rushed up to the spot. Pandit Mohan Lal Nehru accompanied the police all over the building. An unexpected person was present on the scene in the person of Miss Elizabeth Lundy of New York, a prominent Journalist and health and social worker who landed in India in August and stayed for five weeks in Sabarmati Ashram after adopting the Indian name of Kamla Behn and who looks charming in an Indian dress. She complained to your correspondent that the police had carefully searched her own luggage but then she did not mind following the golden rule. She offered to act as a typist to the police in the Swaraj Bhawan and in fact typed for them a list of articles and papers seized getting in return for her labour, the present of a small cane half a yard in length from a good-natured police officer which Miss Lundy triumphantly declared she would take with her to New York as a memento. The police raid lasted for three hours from half past ten to about two. The premises including the servants' quarters and offices were minutely searched. The newly established Congress hospital in another part of the building was also subjected to examination.

The following is the list of articles seized or confiscated:—

Two cyclostyled copies of bulletin no 9 of 1930 issued by the Congress and containing copy of resolution of the Congress thanking Pandit Motilal Nehru for presenting the building of the Swaraj Bhawan, two letters addressed to Messrs. Nariman and Brelvi, three copies of the Working Committee's resolutions dated August 27 and copies of bulletin No. 8, 9 and 10. A copy of Pandit Jawahar Lal's "Soviet Russia" was also seized. The residences of the secretary and the typist were also searched.—"Hindustan Times."

WHY JAWAHARLAL WAS ARRESTED.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 19.

It is now ascertained that the alleged speech for which Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has been arrested is the one delivered by him on 12th October.—A. P.

SENSATION IN AHMEDABAD

Press Telegram Withheld?

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABA, Oct. 20.

Great sensation prevails in the city owing to the news of the arrest of Pandit Jawaharlal at Allahabad. No authentic news have yet been arrived of the arrest, and only one local paper has published this news. This news states that Jawaharlal was arrested yesterday evening. No press telegrams have arrived. People are very anxious to know the fact and are often enquiring to the "Bombay Samachar" office.

SWARAJ BHUVAN SEARCHED.

—:o:—

American Lady's Experience.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 17.

The police raided yesterday the premises of Swaraj Bhawan in the afternoon. The raid continued for nearly three hours and ended in the confiscation or seizure of certain documents which included two letters addressed to Messrs. Nariman and Brelvi by Pandit

TAGORE SUFFERS FROM HEART TROUBLE.

Cancels American Programme.

RETURNING TO INDIA SOON

LONDON, Oct. 20.

Newhaven. (Connecticut). Rabindranath Tagore has cancelled all his American engagements owing to heart trouble. Specialists examined him and ordered complete rest. It is understood that he will leave for India as soon as he can safely make journey.—Reuter.

Departure for Sydney.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

Port Darwin.—Kingsford Smith left for Sydney at 6-30 this morning. Aviator Matthews proceeded to Sydney at 7 a.m.—Reuter.

Sjt. Lokhare's Bombay Trip Postponed.

(From A Correspondent.)

HUBLI, Oct. 20.

Due to certain Povincial business, Sjt. B. G. Lokare, Secretary General, Hindustani Seva Dal, has postponed his visit to Bombay.

CABINET OF THREE IN BHOPAL.

—:o:—

To Function In Absence Of Ruler.

Colonel Amir Ahmed A Member.

(From A Correspondent.)

His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal sailed, by the s. s. "Kaiser-i-Hind" on Saturday, to participate in the coming Round Table Conference. Before his departure from Bhopal on the 17th, His Highness had formed, to conduct the administration of the State, a Cabinet consisting of the following experienced officers of the State:—

(1) Alimartabat Rai Bahadur Raja Audh Narain Bisarya, B.A., Vakeel, High Court, has, to his credit, a service of twenty-five years in the Bhopal State. He was, at the outset, a Personal Assistant to Moinul Moham (Revenue Minister) and, through his perseverence and capability, became the Accountant-General. He was then promoted to the office of Chief Secretary to Her Highness the late Begum Ruler and, ever since 1922 when the Executive Council was inaugurated, he has been a member of the Council, and being in charge of Finance, Law and Justice, and P. W. D.

(2) Alimartabat Naserul-Mulk Syed Liakat Ali, M.A., LL.B., entered Bhopal service as long as 2 years back. He, first of all, joined the State in the capacity of a tutor in the present Nawab Ruler of Bhopal. Later he was raised to the position of a Personal Assistant to the Revenue Minister. He was then appointed Magistrate and rose to be a Sadrussadoor. In 1922, he was Chief Justice of the Bhopal High Court and now he is Minister-in-attendance.

(3) Colonel Amir Ahmed, who took up service in the State in 1903 and was Military Secretary to the late General Nawab Obaidulla Khan, Commander-in-Chief of the Bhopal State Forces. In 1911, when the King paid his visit to India, the services of the Colonel were requisitioned by the Government of India till the end of 1912. During this period of two years, he was, in recognition of his services, awarded the M.V.O. After the termination of his period of service in the Government of India, he became a Military Secretary to Her Highness, the late Begum Ruler. On her abdication, just four years back, in favour of her son, the present Ruler of Bhopal, he continues to be the Military Secretary. The services of the Colonel have, from the very commencement, been much talked of inasmuch as he, on occasions more than once, gave cogent proofs of his high sense of duty.

Having thus selected these three officials to compose the Cabinet, His Highness has invested it with the full powers of a Ruler to carry on the administration during his absence in Europe.

All-India Swadeshi Industrial Exhibition.

—:o:—

A meeting of many representative citizens of Gadag was held on the 7th instant, and it was resolved to hold an All-India Swadeshi Industrial Exhibition at Gadag. The Gadag-Betgeri Municipality has extended its patronage, and the Exhibition will be held under the auspices of the Municipality some time between the 10th and the 31st of December next. The exact dates will be announced shortly. The scope of the Exhibition will cover all Indian Swadeshi industries. Intending exhibitors who will depute their own men to look after their exhibits may send articles of arts and crafts.

It is hoped that the Exhibition will be patronised by all reputed firms and factories and individual craftsman (cottage industries). Every facility will be given to them and to their representatives in respect of accommodation (by previous arrangement). Bulletins explaining in detail the arrangements for the Exhibition will be published shortly and can be had gratis and post free on application to the Honorary Secretaries of the Exhibition at Gadag-Betgeri.

Rugby.—Flight Lt. Worsley, member of the Victorious British Schneider Trophy Team of 1927 died on Saturday after a motoring accident on Bath road.—B.O.W.

SHOLAPUR JUDGMENT.

Heavi Sentences.

DR. ANTROLIKAR & MR. MAHAJANI JAILED FOR 10 YEARS.

SHOLAPUR, Oct. 18.

The Sessions Judge, Mr. Wadia, delivered judgment in the case in which 21 accused were charged under Section 120 B. and 149 of the I.P.C. for conspiracy and arson. He awarded sentences to various accused as under:—

Ten years' rigorous imprisonment to Mr. Mahjan (pleader) and Dr. Antrolikar.

Seven years' rigorous imprisonment to Jaganath Master, Chunnusing Kaliansing and Govindlal Kanialal.

Two years' rigorous imprisonment to Nagapa Yankapa, Vithal Tuljaram and Yeastlingapa Gurunigapa.

Three years' rigorous imprisonment to Narayan Panaya, Tukaram Yankapa, Jetinga Maindurfar, Gurbalapa Bagulcoty, Maruty Mumbaikar, Mulkarjan Tukaram and Bundu Awvba.

One year's rigorous imprisonment to Shankar Chanapa.

The remaining five were discharged.

DEMONSTRATION OF TEACHING THE DEAF

Conference Of The Teachers Of The Deaf Of Gujarat

(From A Corresoondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 18.

The Conference of the Teachers of the Deaf of Gujarat was held in the school for Deaf-mutes, Ahmedabad (Ellis Bridge) on the 13th and 14th instant under the auspices of the Gujarat Association of the workers for the Deaf and the Blind. The meeting was presided over by Mr. Khushildas Gokuldas Patel, a mill-agent, Ahmedabad. Mrs. Chandramati Divantia took part in the deliberation of the Conference.

The teachers who attended the Conference demonstrated their work in respect of articulation and the Gujarati language.

The principal resolutions adopted at the Conference were in respect of:—

(1) The desirability of advertizing the work of deaf-mutes at schools, colleges fairs, etc.

(2) The desirability of having Training schools for training teachers of the Deaf.

The President in his closing remarks expressed his satisfaction at what he saw and heard in connection with the training of the deaf. He remarked that it is a piece of great satisfaction that the training that they received would make them self-supporting and useful citizens. Referring to Principal Desai the President remarked that the work of ameliorating the condition of the deaf undertaken by him was very creditable. In the end he advised Mr. Desai to train one or two teachers for his school so as to keep it running. A vote of thanks to the chair was proposed by Mrs. Chandramati Divatia and supported in adequate terms by Mr. Desai who remarked that the Committee of the School had sent at their expense a teacher to the Calcutta Deaf and Dumb School to be trained there.

RELEASED PRISONERS HONOURED.

They Recite Jail Experiences

KATNI, Oct. 17.

Sjts. Ramdas Agrawal, Bhalchandra Jain and Khutti Mahraj were released from Raipur Jail and reached Katni on Wednesday evening. Several thousand persons gathered at the station to welcome them. After reception at the station they were taken in procession consisting of about 10,000 persons. The scene was unique. The procession terminated at the house of Sjt. Ramdas Agrawal where all the released persons made short speeches thanking the people for the welcome accorded.

A monster meeting was held on Thursday evening under the presidentship of Thakur Bhaiya Lal when Pt. Ishwari Prashad Khamparia and Ram Manohar Bichpuria related their jail experiences.

SATYAGRAHA ACTIVITIES IN N. KANARA.

—:o:—

Preliminary To No-Tax Campaign.

50 PER CENT FALL IN LIQUOR REVENUE.

(Through Karnatak Satyagraha Mandal, Ankola).

ANKOLA, Oct. 15.

During the early stages of the present movement. Ankola was made the base of operations for Salt Satyagraha, owing to its vicinity to the sea, natural formation of brine and Sanikatta Salt Works.

In Ankola, the people were not content with mere technical breach of the Salt laws but they organised salt bazars, under the direction of the Satyagraha Camp. Many persons in the surrounding villages have managed to store in their houses sufficient quantities of salt that will last for a year. Many villages have stopped purchasing duty-paid salt. Large quantities of contraband salt were brought from Goa. There were about 150 arrests in connection with this Satyagraha, which was mainly confined to the Taluka along the coast line.

Not a single liquor shop could be auctioned in the Talukas of Ankola, Sirsi and Siddapur. In Kumta and Honawar only one in ten shops could be auctioned and that too at considerable loss of revenue. In other Talukas, there is a fall of about 50 per cent. of the revenue. The Government has thus suffered heavy losses in their liquor revenue, in this district, for the current year.

FOREST SATYAGRAHA.

Kanara being a predominantly agricultural and hilly country and the people having been long subjected to the rigorours of the Forest laws, they took up this, most enthusiastically. The whole of North Kanara is covered with thick forests and the villagers generally have their fields and houses in close proximity to the forests. But the forest laws did not allow them to make use of those forests for any purpose—even for the purpose of manure. Sirsi, Kumta and Ankola have been the storm-centres of Forest Satyagraha. The total number of arrests and convictions in this connection is nearly 250.

PATELS' RESIGNATION.

There have been 40 resignations in Ankola, 61 in Sirsi, 25 in Siddapur and 17 in Yellapur. All these have been tendered as a protest against the repressive policy of the Government.

Excepting Karwar and Haliyal, all other Talukas have withheld grazing fees and the authorities have so far made no serious efforts to recover them. Sensational developments are awaited in this connection as it is considered a preliminary step to the non-payment of taxes. The cartmen and coolies of forest contractors have passed a resolution that they will strike work if Government have recourse to repressive measures.

BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN CLOTH.

The boycott of foreign cloth has been practically complete in the whole of the district. The import of foreign cigarettes and tea and to some extent sugar has been stopped.

KINGSFORD-SMITH'S RECORD.

England to Australia in 10 days.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

Port Darwin.—Kingsford-Smith's time for the England-Australia flight was ten days, two hours and ten minutes. He was welcomed by the civic authorities, but greetings were brief.

Kingsford-Smith motored to town for dinner, returned and began to overhaul his machine, to take off at six to-morrow morning for Sydney.—Reuter.

Rugby.—Prof. Einstein, author of famous theory will be entertained in London on October 28 at a dinner over which Lord Rothschild will preside. Many distinguished men will be present and Mr. Bernard Shaw's speech proposing Einstin's health and latter's reply will be broadcast.—B.O.W.

"GOVT. OF INDIA CANNOT BE MAINTAINED" BY FORCE.

"When Moral Foundations Of Govt. Are Undermined The Whole Structure Must Come Down" With A Crash

PROF. SLATER ON THE RIGHT TO SECEDE.

Prof. Gilbert Slater has written to the "Manchester Guardian" under date September 21, as follows:

Mr. H. H. Kingsley, in his letter on this subject in your issue of Friday, appears to ignore the fact that there is a crisis in India which must be dealt with in this year 1930.

I plead that the Government shall proclaim the right of the people of India to secede at any time from now onwards, if they express their wish to do so through any representative institutions they may actually possess, in order that Indians may be given the power not to secede. Those who wish to are a very small minority of the educated minority; but by appearing to deny the right of secession and equality of status we are giving them the power to make tolerable governmennt impossible and to force secession on an unwilling majority.

Nothing is easier for hostile agitators than to attribute every calamity to what is called 'the British Government though in fact it is more Indian than British, and to call to witness against it the poverty which it labours to mitigate and which is due to persistence of enormous birthrates amid dense populations and to the uneconomic character of traditional Indian culture. When the agitator goes into detail he can, and does, demand that the Government shall maintain order and defence more effectively and cut down the present inadequate forces of police and military; that it shall halve the land revenue and give up the revenue from alcohol and increase enormously the expenditure on education, roads, sanitation water supply, hospitals, and other Government services. Every ryot and coolie can be made to see that these things are desirable, and can be made to believe that if they are not forthcoming it is because the Government refuses, out of malice, to supply them, and that, taken as a whole, it is thereby proved to be hostile to Indian welfare and, indeed, satanic: and that the reason that it is satanic; is satanic is that it is British and alien.

How easy it is so to distort the facts may be illustrated by a personal experience. When the Montagu-Chelmsford 'reforms' were about to come into operation I gave a lecture on the outlook to the assembled students of the Madras Law College, all of whom had taken their degrees in arts before entering the college. I warned them that they could not have it both ways, that the new Legislative Council could not give Madras both reduced taxes and increased social services. They were incredulous, and said that it could be done by replacing "Europeans' in Government services by Indians and saving on their salaries. It was in vain that the principal of the college, following me, pointed out that, as a matter of simple arithmetic, if the whole of those salaries could be saved the money thereby made available would be insufficient to cover the increases of pay to the lower Indian Government servants which were then made urgently necessary by the increase of prices. When an idea which is pleasing in itself is further driven into people's minds by repeated asseveration, it is almost impossible to dislodge it, however demonstrably false it may be.

The existing Government in India cannot be maintained by force, as the force at its disposal is far too small. It rests mainly on the prestige of the known incorruptibility of the Indian Civil Service, and, still more, on the esteem and even affection with which district officers are commonly held in their own districts. My own time of service in India was from 1915 to 1922; before I left, the peasantry in many districts of Madras had been persuaded that the Government as a whole was very bad, though they knew and acknowledged their own district officers to be good men. When by such propaganda as I have indicated above the moral foundations of government are undermined the whole structure must come down with a crash, a crash which would be a world calamity.

How can they be defended? I have cogitated over this problem for years, and the conclusion I have reached is that the best defence would be to recognise unequivocally the right of secession, and to select an Indian as the next Viceroy. Thus, and, I fear, thus only, we can make it impossible for the irreconcilables to persuade the ignorant masses that whatever Government is set up after the Round Table Conference is both British and satanic. If they are so persuaded good government must cease and chaos ensue.—Yours, etc.,

AIRMAIL SERVICES TO INDIA AND AUSTRALIA.

—:o:—

Criticism of delay by "Morning Post."

A. R. T. Conference Suggested.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

According to the "Morning Post" much dissatisfaction is felt at present in regard to airmail services to India and Australia. Unpunctuality of the Indian service is commented upon, but the Australian service, especially via Karachi is far more severely criticised. It is generally complained that the Australian air mail frequently takes longer to reach the destination than the normal shipping mail service; and there is no certainty whether or not the Karachi route is being used at any time. The paper quotes instances of letters taking 42 days to come by air from Australia via Karachi, and says that the post office itself appears to be uncertain whether there is an air route via Karachi.

Regarding the Indian service there is no complaint that it should be late, but the time of arrival or the possibility of it being late, it is stated is not announced.

A R. T. CONFERENCE SUGGESTED.

The London Chamber of Commerce has addressed a letter to the Post Office and the Air Ministry, suggesting a Round Table Conference with a view to speeding up British airmail services. It is pointed out that in this regard, night-flying is essential.—Reuter.

VICEROYALTY OF INDIA.

To go to a Labour Peer?

LORD LOTHIAN'S REFUSAL?

LONDON, Oct. 20.

The "News Chronicle's" political correspondent says that the Cabinet is urgently considering the appointment of the New Viceroy of India and that it is believed that a Labour Peer will eventually be asked to accept the post.

It is learnt that the Marquis of Lothian was approached, but he was unable to accept.—Reuter.

650 PERSONS INCINERATED.

—:o:—

Disastrous Canton Fire.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

New York.—A message from Canton says that 650 persons have been burnt to death in a fire at Wuchow.—Reuter.

Rugby.—Most of the delegates of the Imperial Conference yesterday witnessed the special army display arranged for them near Aldershot. Many branches of service took part, and particular interest was shown in the latest types of tanks and mechanised transport. Tactical operations took place designed to show use of these and other arms in battle.—B. O. W.

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